MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

A spokesman for the Iranian prime minister's office said the U.S. response to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages "is not a clear and unambiguous reply," and he called on the United States to respond "either positively or negatively" to the conditions. As reported by Tehran radio, the spokesman noted that the U.S. reply did not "specifically" address certain points while at the same time it raised others for consideration. The Iranian Government, he asserted, has "no right to make any modification" to the Majlis conditions. AFP reported that the Iranian response was passed to the United States via Algeria on 22 November.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Montazeri, Khamene'i on Dissent--Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri warned against "plots hatched by various elements" in Iran that threaten the government and the Iranian people. In his prayer sermon on 21 November in Qom, reported by Tehran radio, he told his listeners these elements are attempting to create dissension among the clergy and threaten the Islamic revolution. Turning to the role of Islam in the government, Montazeri said that government leaders must follow Islamic law and that the "canonist ruler [Khomeyni] is to supervise all government authorities" including the president and all under him. In another Friday prayer sermon carried by the radio, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i stressed the importance of unity and the threat posed by rifts among the people. He urged his listeners in Tehran not to become involved in "political differences" but to support Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and the Constitution, which "is valid, respected and must be obeyed."

Qotbzadeh Protest Rally--According to KUNA, former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and his supporters staged a large protest rally in Tehran on 22 November against the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party (IRP). At the rally, which was not mentioned by monitored Tehran media, Qotbzadeh thanked those attending for "their generous and most timely support" for the political reawakening in the country. KUNA said Qotbzadeh had been cautioned by Ayatollah Khomeyni's son Ahmad against his earlier-announced intention of making "important revelations against the ruling clergy" and revealing "facts about the hidden and close cooperation" between extremists in the IRP and the Tudeh Party. Ayatollah Shahabeddin Eshraqi, Ayatollah Khomeyni's son-in-law, made the major address, saying Khomeyni is aware of various power-seeking politicians and "effective steps will be taken soon to put things into the right channel."

Mo'infar on Energy--In an interview with a Budapest television reporter, former Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar admitted Iran is short of fuel and will possibly have to import oil to meet its needs. He refused to say how much oil Iran is currently producing or the extent of damage to the oil industry caused by the war. In a related report, KUNA, citing informed sources, said India is negotiating with the Soviet Union to purchase oil on behalf of Iran and, in addition, to supply Iran with any surplus from its own production. The news agency added that an Iranian delegation is currently in India to seek Indian help in acquiring U.S. military spare parts and other essential requirements.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Palme Peace Mission--UN special envoy Olof Palme arrived in Baghdad on 23 November and met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and other officials to discuss ways of ending the Gulf war. According to INA, Deputy Prime Minister 'Aziz emphasized that Iraq wants to "positively cooperate" with Palme to achieve "a peaceful, just and honorable settlement" of the war.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iranian ground forces attacked Iraqi positions around Abadan and scored a major success on the Sumar front, completely clearing the Iraqis off the heights. The radio continued to report Iraqi operations around the villages near Susangerd but said the city is under Iranian control. A Joint Staff Communique, carried by the radio, said ships of the Iranian Navy sank one Iraqi warship in the Gulf. In a related development, the Iranian Navy commander told a Budapest television reporter that ships and helicopters of the Iranian Navy had landed commandos at two Iraqi oil terminals on the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. He said the commandos completely destroyed the terminals and related loading facilities. An Iraqi General Command communique, reported by Baghdad radio, said Iraqi helicopters struck at Iranian targets around Susangerd, destroying various armored vehicles and inflicting casualties.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab Summit--In a speech to the meeting of Arab foreign ministers held in Amman 21-22 November reported by Damascus radio, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reiterated Syria's request for a postponemert of the 11th Arab summit conference "for a specific time" during which "several minisummits" might be held instead. In later broadcasts, the radio said Syria and the PDRY would not attend the summit conference if it were held as scheduled and cited Khaddam as saying the summit would not succeed if Syria, Lebanon and the PLO refrained from attending. According to the radio, the Syrian foreign minister went on to say that Syria does not object to the convocation of the summit in Jordan but only with the timing of the conference given the current atmosphere in inter-Arab relations.

Damascus radio also announced that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed the Arab summit conference question on 23 November with a high-level PLO delegation led by Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The radio said the president also received the foreign ministers of the PDRY and YAR separately to discuss this issue.

Although Damascus radio reported Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam as asserting that the viewpoints of the "steadfastness and confrontation front's partners are identical" with regard to the summit, Amman radio cited an unidentified spokesman of the Arab foreign ministers as telling journalists on 22 November that Syria is the "sole state" to have expressed "no desire" to attend the Arab summit conference and that nothing "definite" has been heard from the PDRY concerning the postponement of the summit.

Regarding the PLO position toward the summit, AFP reported that Palestinian sources in Amman indicated that 'Arafat has been attempting to dissuade Syria from boycotting the summit conference. On the other hand, GNA reported that 'Arafat said the PLO was not consulted on the fixing of the summit date and has not yet decided whether to participate in it. The news agency said 'Arafat stated he had contacted Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, who agreed to appeal to Jordan's King Husayn for a 15-day postponement of the summit. The Jordanian newspaper AR-RAY said PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar announced that the PLO Executive Committee will meet on 23 or 24 November to make a final decision on PLO attendance at the summit conference. AR-RAY said Abu Mayzar described the summit as "not an end in itself but a means" for the expression of Arab solidarity and the attainment of a "unified Arab stand to pool the resources of the frontline states with those of the supporter states" against the forces of "imperialism and Zionism."

Beirut radio announced that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said Lebanon will determine its final position toward the Arab summit on 24 November. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, in a statement reported by the Jordanian newspaper AR-RAY, said the majority of Arab states want the summit to go ahead as scheduled on 25 November, and he expressed the hope that all Arab states, including Syria, would attend it. AR-RAY also reported the Arab foreign ministers' presummit conference approved resolutions for submission to the summit that include a working paper for the "draft program of joint Arab action to confront the Zionist enemy" and a document concerning a pan-Arab charter for economic action. In a speech to the closing session of the foreign ministers' meetings, reported by Amman radio, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said the foreign ministers had for the first time devoted "special attention" to Arab economic development in their recommendations for the forthcoming summit conference.

According to INA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said the results reached by the foreign ministers illustrated the Arab nation's determination to hold the conference at its scheduled date regardless of existing problems. In an interview with the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, reported by Amman radio, King Husayn said he considers current differences and problems among Arab countries are an "additional reason" to convene the summit on schedule.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Following a Damascus television interview with a former Jordanian official implicating the Jordanian regime in aiding the Muslim Brotherhood, Amman television responded by denying "fabricated stories" and asserting that the Syrian media have "returned to remind us of their demagogy, lies and fabrications." Describing last week's seven-member committee discussions in Amman as tense, the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RAY AL-'AMM said Syria attacked Jordan for supporting the Muslim Brotherhood during the meetings while Jordan accused Syria of playing a role in many of Jordan's problems.

Egypt

As-Sadat Interview--President Anwar as-Sadat, in an interview with a U.S. newspaper correspondent reported by MENA, reaffirmed the U.S. role in the Middle East peace process and said his proposal for a tripartite summit is still pending. As-Sadat said he will give President-elect Ronald Reagan "enough time" to prepare himself for a summit but that the peace process cannot be completed without the United States as a full partner. He warned the president-elect against mixing his hardline policy toward the Soviet Union with that toward his friends because if he does he will lose his "true friends." Egypt wants the United States to respect its national aspirations, he stressed, and will not act just as an agent, fulfilling orders as former U.S. officials had demanded.

As-Sadat Speech--In a 23 November speech to members of the National Democratic Party, carried by Cairo radio, President as-Sadat related his 1979 offer to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to divert 1 million cubic meters of water daily from the Nile River to Israel to help solve the question of Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue. He said Begin had rejected the offer and Egypt is no longer committed to the pledge. As-Sadat added that Egypt stands ready, however, to renew the offer "when the problem of Jerusalem is solved and Arab sovereignty over it is restored."

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported on 23 November that after a 5-hour debate the Secretariat of the Herut Movement decided to expel former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman from its ranks by a large majority. According to the radio, Weizman announced he will continue to be a member of the Knesset in spite of the demand by Herut Secretariat Chairman Yoram Aridor that he relinquish his seat.

Kuwait

A spokesman for the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry on 22 November said Iran has denied Kuwaiti charges that Iranian Air Force planes attacked the Kuwaiti border post of Al-'Abdali on 12 and 16 November. According to KUNA, the spokesman said the Iranian reply to the charges stressed Iran's respect for Kuwait's sovereignty and expressed puzzlement about the accusation. Nevertheless, the spokesman added, the charges about the air attacks were repeated to official Iranian representatives.

Jordan

In an interview with the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, King Husayn, referring to the Syrian-Soviet treaty, said alliances and treaties might "internationalize" the Arab-Israeli conflict and this would "not be in the interest" of the Arabs. Asked about the possibility of Jordanian participation in an "Arab oil military force," Husayn said that nothing prevents the establishment of such a force and that the subject is "worth future discussion," although at present Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq have not entered on a "specific, structured and agreed-on framework." Asserting that there is a chance to start a new U.S.-Arab dialogue, Husayn said he will visit President-elect Ronald Reagan after he assumes office. The king expressed dissatisfaction with the situation in Lebanon and said he wants the country to enjoy "security and stability" that would "naturally" follow the Syrian forces' return to Syria.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 228 24 November 1980

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

IRAN

'Clear' U.S. Response to Majlis Hostages Conditions Sought I 1
Algerian Ambassador on Statement I 1
Supreme Defense Council Holds Session 21 Nov I 2
Khamene'i on Session I 2
Khamene'i Urges Noninvolvement in Political Differences I 3
Khomeyni Meets With Iraqi Muslim Group I 4
Khomeyni Receives Iraqi Clergyman Baqir al-Hakim I 4
Raja'i Comments on Meeting With Qom Clergy I 4
Return to Tehran I 4
Montazeri Warns Against Divisive Factions, Plots I 5
Montazeri Receives Iraqi Ulema in Qom 23 Nov I 5
Bani-Sadr Tours Southern Front, Meets Commanders I 6
Departure From Tehran I 6
Meeting With Commanders I 6
Susangerd Inspection I 6
Interview on Susangerd Situation I 7
Reportage on Rafsanjani Activities in Tripoli I 7
Meeting Wit' Jallud I 7
News Conference I 8
Meeting With Arab Envoys [cross-reference] I 9
Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi [cross-reference] I 10
Rafsanjani Arrives in Damascus, Attends People's Assembly [cross-reference] I 10
Palme Tours Front, Concludes Visit to Iran I 10
Kermanshah Tour I 10
Departure for Dezful I 10
Meeting With Raja'i I 10
Departure for Amman I 12
Armed Forces Court Leader Discusses Trials, Prisons I 12
Khalkhali Cited on Qotbzadeh Arrest, Reagan Victory [KEYHAN 16 Nov] I 14
Qom Majlis Deputy, Ahvaz Friday Imam Attack Iraq I 15
Mo'infar Tells Budapest TV Oil Imports May Be Needed I 15
Afzali Claims Navy Occupied, Destroyed Iraqi Oil Terminals [Budapest TV] I 16
Interior Minister Requisitions Buses for Relief Operations I 17
Majlis Session Prevented by Lack of Quorum I 17
Majlis Member Meets Indian Foreign Minister, Press I 18
Further Details I 18
KUNA: India To Supply U.S. Miliary Spare Parts, Oil I 18
Ambassador to Kuwait Holds Talks with UAE President I 19
Radio Tehran: Ba'thist Regime's Fall Imminent I 19
Tehran Commentary Blasts Arab Summit as Threat to PLO I 20
Islamic Conference Mediation Efforts Called Ineffective I 21
KUNA: Tudeh Concerned About Qotbzadeh, Liberals I 22
U.S. Police Raid House of Iranian in New York I 23
U.S. Muslims Declare Support for Iran I 23
Muslim Students in U.S. Protest Against UN, France I 23
Iranian Charge D'Affaires Speaks at Toronto Seminar I 23
Air Force Fighters Attack Targets in Iraq I 24
50 Baghdad Residents Deported by Iraqis

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communiques 306-312 I 24
306: Naval Victories I 24
307: Battle Successes in Susangerd I 25
308: Iraqi Losses I 25
309: Victories on Western Fronts I 26
310: Successes on Southern Front I 26
311: Further Victories I 27
312: Operations Inside Iraq I 28
Battle Successes Claimed on Various Fronts I 28
PARS: Fighting Continues on Several Fronts I 29
Reportage on Susangerd Situation 21-23 Nov I 29
Water Department Employees Summoned I 29
Civilian Travel Banned I 29
Cleanup of Corpses, Debris I 30
City Shelled; Attack Repulsed I 30
Tank Assault Turned Back I 30
Iranian, Iraqi Casualties I 31
Khuzestan Fighting, Announcements to Citizens Reported I 31
Ahvaz Conscript Callup I 31
Artillery Attacks on Ahvaz I 31
Employment Department Notice I 32
Gasoline Coupons Directive I 32
Ahvaz Red Alert Warnings I 32
Ahvaz Commander on Enemy Losses I 32
Military Situation Update I 33
Ahvaz Returning to Normal I 33
Enemy Losses I 33
Fighting in Ahvaz, Susangerd I 34
Enemy Casualties in Dezful I 34
Ahvaz 'Relatively Calm' I 34
Replacement of Afghan Employees I 35
Requirements for Volunteers I 35
Announcement for Communications Employees I 35
Summons for Abadan Bank Personnel I 35
Shadegan Call for Contractors I 35
Refugee Relocation I 36
Continued Shelling of Ahvaz I 36
Reportage on Fighting on Khuninshahr, Abadan Front I 36
Artillery Duels I 36
Iranian Surprise Attack I 37
Further Successes I 37
Wartime ID Cards I 38
23 Nov Situation I 38
Operations, Losses I 38
23 Nov Shelling I 39
Reportage on Fighting in Western Region I 39
Guards Corps on Recent Clashes I 39
Battles Continue I 40

'CLEAR' U.S. RESPONSE TO MAJLIS HOSTAGE CONDITIONS SOUGHT

JD221736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1656 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Quoting an AFP dispatch from Washington, PARS reports that U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie announced last Thursday that America had accepted in principle the four conditions set by Iran for the release of the hostages. The U.S. secretary of state pointed out: This acceptance in principle of the four conditions does not mean the enforcement [mojri] of these principles.

Muskie had recently stated that the U.S. Government is prepared to send (?one of) its diplomats to Algeria for negotiations. He had also said that Iran had shown a positive reaction to the U.S. response to the conditions set by Iran for the release of the hostages.

Meanwhile, PARS has learned from the responsible official at the office of the prime minister that, as far as Iran is concerned, the U.S. response is not a clear and unambiguous reply to the various clauses of the decree issued by the Islamic Consultative Assembly; that, moreover, in certain cases not only has a direct view not been specifically outlined, but other proposals have been made as well.

Since the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers itself the only power capable of enforcing the Majlis decree in this case, therefore it reserves no right to make any modification. The same responsible official added that America has been asked through the Algerian Government to announce its clear and unambiguous reply, either positively or negatively, with regard to the Majlis decree.

Algerian Ambassador on Statement

AT231714 Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1630 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The reply of the Iranian leaders to the U.S. Government is being taken by the Algerian delegation which departed Tehran at noon today. This was stated by Algerian Ambassador Abdelkarim Ghraieb, who heads the delegation, in an exclusive interview with Greek radio and television correspondent Liana Kanelli. He added: The Iranian side is asking the Americans for further explanations on their reply to Tehran's conditions. Ghraieb concluded by stating that his delegation will not delay and that it will leave for Washington immediately upon its arrival in Algiers.

On his part the Iranian prime minister's public relations director, (Aziz) told Liana Kanelli that if the U.S. Government replies accurately to the decisions of the Iranian Majlis then the Tehran authorities will proceed with the liberation of the hostages. He stressed that the U.S. reply must be clear, whether positive or negative, without leaving any room for compromise or negotiations.

SUPREME DEFENSE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION 21 NOV

LD211734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council is holding a meeting tonight with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, in the chair. The meeting is attended by Colonel Fakuri, defense minister and commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, Morteza Reza'i, commander of the revolution guards corps, 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh and Mohammad Montazeri, Majlis deputies and representatives to the Supreme Defense Council and Dr Kamal Kharrazi, supervisor of the council's publicity headquarters.

According to the PARS correspondent's report, during this meeting, which is being held in Tehran and is still in progress, topics concerning ways of encountering the Iraqi Ba'th mercenary regime and the situation at the battelfronts were liscussed.

Khamene'i on Session

LD212318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2037 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, by an unidentified correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran after the 21 November session of the Supreme Defense Council--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Khamene'i, will you please tell our listeners the most important issues discussed at the session of the Supreme Defense Council?

[Answer] The most important issue: First, the brothers who completed their national service in 1977 and who have come to us to complain that the jobs assigned to them do not make use of their skills and that they have not been sent to the units for which they were trained. Some of them complain about the fact that they are willing to fight in the front lines but that they have been given guard duty. They say that they are willing to go to the front to fight. Some complain about the fact that they have not been given proper training. Some in turn say that since being called up, their salaries have not been paid. And some complain about the fact that they have been sent away for a long time and have not been transferred. The Supreme Defense Council and the individual members of the council have had to deal with complaints such as these and tonight all of these cases were discussed. It was decided that the minister of defense should prepare a comprehensive report on this issue and submit it to the council at the next session; if a conclusion is reached, then the appropriate steps will be taken. The other issues were concerned with the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the past week, which were carried out with the approval of the Supreme Defense Council. Mr Raja'i reported on this and the steps taken were mentioned. I reported in detail on the Susangerd confrontation, in which our forces suceeded in pushing back the Iraqi invading forces and in breaking the siege on Susangerd, the way the operation was carried out and the tactics employed by our forces, guards and the armed forces, the armored divisions, infantry and volunteers. We received a report that Gilan-e Gharb was attacked today by missiles; this report was discussed and followed up. It is fortunate that there were no damages. These were the most important issues discussed.

[Question] Mr Khamene'i, you were at the southern front; would you please tell us what the conditions were like when you were there?

[Answer] I should mention that I have not been in Ahvaz since Tuesday. On Monday, the day of the confrontation in Susangered, I was there. Then I had to come back because of my schedule. I went to Mashhad; therefore, my information is not an eyewitness account of the past 3 or 4 days. With regard to the period prior to Tuesday, the most important issue was Susangerd, where our forces fought with complete unity, courage and zeal and succeeded in pushing back the enemy forces in the space of a few hours, in spite of the fact that the invading forces were strong. As was mentioned in the reports, one of the [words indistinct] commanders and a commander of a brigade were injured, and one of them might have been killed. This shows that the forces that took part in the Susangerd operations on the Iraqi side were heavily armed at the same time because of the coordination, unity and courage of our forces. In 4 or 5 hours, from morning till noon or 1400, these forces were crushed, destroyed and forced to flee. The situation in Susangerd is quite good now.

The Iraqi invaders are still positioned a few kilometers from Susangerd on the road between Bostan and Susangerd. They are pounding Susangerd with their artillery fire, but our forces in turn are responding to their fire with their artillery. On the whole, the situation in Susangerd is good.

[Question] Thank you.

KHAMENE'I URGES NONINVOLVEMENT IN POLITICAL DIFFERENCES

LD211510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1050 GMT 21 Nov 80

["Extract" from sermon delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Khamene'i, Friday imam of Tehran, at Friday prayers in the University of Tehran on 21 November--recorded]

[Text] Today we are alive through unity. By God, if division is created in the ranks of the nation, if political leanings and friendship and animosities create rifts among the people, the enemy will easily dominate us. If the enemy dominates us, he will not distinguish between this group or that group. The enemy which is sitting in hiding is imperialist oppression. You have seen a small example of it in the behavior of the mercenaries of Yazid [caliph responsible for martyrdom of Imam Hoseyn], such as Saddam, in the villages of Bani-Holayzeh, Susangerd and in the occupied part of Khorramshahr. See what the enemy has done. See what the enemy will do to you if he dominates you. If the enemy dominates us, he will take freedom away from this nation; he will take away Islam from this nation; he will uproot the Islamic Republic from this region; he will once again create inequality in law, in rights and privileges among the various strata of the people.

The people should not easily give up this bounty that they have achieved. They should not engage in personal desires, goals, egotism and self-satisfaction. They should have pity for this nation. The blood of the martyrs is boiling and is seeking other blood. Last week I told you, and 2 days ago on the day of 'Ashura at a great gathering of the people of Mas-had I said it and I am saying it again now: People, hear it from me as your brother, friend and sympathizer; don't get involved in political differences. Let those who are creating differences and inciting differences do what they wish to do. Don't get involved.

We have two foundations for the administration of this country and the administration of this revolution: the imam and the Constitution. Appreciate the words of the imam, the views of the imam, the opinion of the imam and the guidance of the imam. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"] I am not saying: Blindly obey him. What I am saying is more than that. By God, his word is the word of God's inspiration and the voice of God. Appreciate it in the land. O heavenly God, this heavenly voice, this son of many centuries may not be among us (?forever). I fear that one day we will feel sorry. Appreciate the presence of the imam in society, O people. Respect the views of the imam, the opinion of the imam and the wishes of the imam. Don't do something so that the world might say that the views, the opinions and the wishes of the Islamic revolution of Iran do not enjoy the respect and dignity which they deserve among the people. Respect them; and I know that you people do have respect. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"]

I personally told the imam: You may depend on the people. One can count on these people. There is no [word indistinct] in the people. The people are ready. The imam himself knows this better than I do.

Now, I urge you: People, fix your gaze upon the guidelines of the imam and the Constitution. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomeyni is the leader"] The Constitution is the blood money of our martyrs. Brothers and sisters, learn the Constitution-- Make programs to study the Constitution. This Constitution is a constitution that has been voted for by the decisive majority of this ation.

According to the regulations, nearly 22 million of Iran's people may vote. Of this number, nearly 16 million people voted for this Constitution. This Constitution is valid, respected and must be obeyed. [shouts of "God is great" and "Khomyeni is the leader"]

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH IRAQI MUSLIM GROUP

LD211810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, a large group of our Iraqi Muslim brothers and sisters, led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Morteza Qazvini, the crusading Iraqi clergyman, has come to Tehran from the provincial cities, after participating in the Friday congregational prayers in Tehran University they held a march this afternoon chanting slogans in Arabic in support of the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and then assembled in the Hoseyniyeh Jamaran building where they met Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES IRAQI CLERGYMAN BAQIR AL-HAKIM

GF231415 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The leader of the Islamic revolution Imam Khomeyni, has received in his residence Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim. Al-Hakim also met with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Ahmad Khomeyni, the imam's son.

RAJA'I COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH QOM CLERGY

LD212318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent on Qom Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and members of the Cabinet arrived in Qom at 1100 today and following a pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Her Eminence M'asumeh, peace be upon her, met and conferred with their excellencies the great ayatollahs Golpayegani and Najafi Mar'ashi and held talks with them on topics relating to the country's important issues, and benefited from views held by these two authorities.

Before returning to Tehran, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i told a PARS correspondent that since the government was trying to respect religious yardsticks in its conduct, it finds it necessary to keep contact with people who have worked in the field and have sufficient knowledge. He added that the aim of his visit to Qom was to maintain relations between the government and the clergy. He said: Since we know that our people always discuss their issues and problems with the clery, such meetings result in our better understanding of the people's problems and issues.

Mr Raja'i added: Members of the Cabinet in their trip to Qom also reviewed and discussed during two brief meetings topics relating to monetary and banking issues, as well as introduction of the emergency and war budget.

Concluding his remarks, the prime minister expressed the hope of having the opportunity of regular meetings between members of the Cabinet and the leading clergy.

Return to Tehran

LD211742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the members of the Cabinet who had gone to the sacred city of Qom this morning returned to Tehran at 1900 today. According to PARS, the prime minister and his entourage after their pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Her Excellency M'asumeh, peace be upon her, met and conferred this afternoon with Ayatollah Montazeri. The prime minister and his ministers later discussed and reviewed public issues in a meeting attended by leading figures from the Qom seminary.

MONTAZERI WARNS AGAINST DIVISIVE FACTIONS, PLOTS

LD211514 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The unity-inspiring Friday prayers were held in Qom today with the participation of thousands of the committed and vigilant citizens. These ceremonies were also attended by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minsiter, and the Council of Ministers. Before the prayers, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammadi, the Friday imam of Khuninshahr, made a speech. He was followed by the illustrious canonist His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, who read the prayer sermons.

He referred to the fact that a ruler under Islam should have complete supervision of all government organs. The Muslims should endeavor to strengthen the hands of their religious leaders in their onerous responsibilities and to place the reigns of affairs in the hands of those who are competent to do so, and those who are in charge of Islamic government should act only in the direction of divine responsibility. In all conscience they should hold themselves responsible and consider their own conscience as the guarantee that they will carry out this task.

He then added that government under Islam was extrusted by God Almighty to the prophets, then finally to holy Muhammad--may God's benedictions and peace be upon him and his scion--who then passed it on to holy 'Ali and the chaste imams--peace be upon them--and in the absence of the imam of the era--peace be upon him--to those leaders who are informed about the problems of the day, are just and specialized, and are canonist rulers [velayat-e faqih]. The canonist ruler is to supervise all government authorities from the president of the republic down.

In another part of his speech he warned the Iranian nation to beware of the plots hatched by various elements to keep them away from the government of righteousness, and counseled and reminded them to be more vigilant and wakeful. He reminded them that these people are striving to create a chasm between the genuine and progressive clergy, who have played a deserved role in the victory of all the Islamic and liberation movements, and the nation and government of Islam, and to sow discord among them, and this to confront the Islamic revolution with defeat--a fact which only served to add grist to the mill of the enemy and to supply propaganda for foreign radios. The benefit from such action would only accrue to the foes of Islam.

In his second sermon he reminded them of a few things:

1. He called on the Council of Ministers to set up certain organizations in all provincial centers which would attract initiatives and innovations from individuals and encourage them to do this;

2. Referring to the fact that, praise be to God, relative coordination has been established between the army and the guards corps he called on the responsible authorities to place heavy weapons at the disposal of the guards corps;

3. He called on diplomatic missions sent abroad by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to endeavor, while revealing the filthy nature of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, which has imposed the war on our nation, to inform the world public of the voice of oppressed Iran.

MONTAZERI RECEIVES IRAQI ULEMA IN QOM 23 NOV

JN232053 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Ayatollah Montazeri received His Eminence Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim and a number of Iraqi ulema in the holy city of Qom this afternoon.

Ayatollah Montazeri said: Work for the rescue of the oppressed Iraqi people is an Islamic duty, to be undertaken by us all. I will do my best in this respect, in order to serve Islam and Muslims. It is very important that all of the struggling Iraqi forces unite under all of the divine laws, preserve their unity and achieve the aspiration of all martyrs by putting an end to the infidel Iraqi regime through cooperation with the oppressed Iraqi people.

At the end of this meeting, Ayatollah Montazeri stressed that, as God has promised, the victory of Islam is inevitable.

BANI-SADR TOURS SOUTHERN FRONT, MEET COMMANDERS

Departure From Tehran

LD221058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after a 3-day stay in Tehran, left for the southern part of the country this morning.

Meeting With Commanders

LD221744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, General Fallahi, acting joint chief of staff of the armed forces, General Zahirnezhad, commander of the army, and colonel Firuzan, commander of gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, took part in a meeting in a city in Khuzestan this afternoon at which the situation at the war fronts and the combat capabilities of the personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran were discussed and reviewed.

Also, according to a PARS report, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahalati, the imam's representative to the guards corps, met and conferred this afternoon with President Bani-Sadr in a Khuzestan city. According to the same report, during this meeting, in which the acting commander of the revolution guards corps was also present, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahalati presented the president with a report concerning revolution guards corps' activities at the various war fronts. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahalati also discussed with the president issues concerning the revolution guards and situation at the war fronts.

Susangerd Inspection

LD231716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief, continuing his trip to the Province of Khuzestan, today inspected the combat preparedness of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Susangerd and a few other cities in this province.

According to a PARS report, the president, accompanied by General Zahirnezhad, commander of the army, inspected a tank training center in a Khuzestan city. The president talked to the trainees and praised them and paid tribute to their instructors. According to the same report, during the president's inspection a number of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran exhibited their combat preparedness and were praised by the president and commander in chief.

The president also toured and inspected an armed forces' preparation center in this province today. The president inspected and reviewed the center's combat capabilities and operations of the revolution's combatants and their battle tactics. He also talked to the personnel stationed at the center.

The report goes on to say that the president, accompanied by the acting joint chief of staff, commander of the army and commander of the Ahvaz Division, left for Susangerd where the commander of operations in this region submitted a report to the president relating to today's operation by defenders of the revolution which had led to the defeat of the enemy and to the enemy suffering heavy casulaties. The president left the region after reviewing Susangerd's front situation.

Interview on Susangerd Situation

LD0240532 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] PARS has reported that at 2230 Mr Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces, in an interview with the PARS correspondent in Tehran, described the position of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Susangerd sector as excellent and said: We have already gained considerable successes on this front, so that yesterday about 400-450 mercenary Ba'thist troops were killed. Mr Bani-Sadr said: In addition to this, bodies of many aggressive Iraqi soldiers can be seen on the battle-fields. Our forces have managed to capture 17 enemy tanks and to destroy 20 others. In addition to this a large number of enemy trucks and equipment have also been destroyed. The president added: Yesterday the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran managed to route an enemy brigade in Susangerd.

REPORTAGE ON RAFSANJANI ACTIVITIES IN TRIPOLI

Meeting With Jallud

JN220702 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashmei Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, met with Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, prime minister of fraternal Libya, in Tripoli yesterday.

The two sides discussed ways of strengthening the ties of solidarity between the Iranian and Libyan peoples to confront imperialist and Zionist conspiracies in the area.

Afterward, Brother Rafsanjani and Major Jallud participated in the Friday prayers held in the Mullah Muhammad Mosque.

Before performing prayers, Brother Rafsanjani explained the crimes committed by the former regime, the characteristics of the Islamic revolution and the changes that occurred in Iran in the wake of the triumph of the revolution.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly referred to the Iraqi forces' aggression and denounced it. Rafsanjani said: Islamic Iran considers the issue of Jerusalem as its cause, and this applies to the Palestinian issue as well. This issue remains alive in the minds of Muslims.

Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said: The Libyan revolution has triumphed in the name of Islam, and the Iranian revolution did the same. Real Islam does not consist of the Islam preached by Carter, Begin or Reagan.

Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud added: We are proud of our support for the Iranian people at a time when these people found no support either from the Arab rulers or the heads of communist and capitalist countries. Jallud said: We and the Islamic revolution in Iran are linked by a strategic unity because we believe in one message, which rejects humiliation and disgrace.

The Libyan prime minister said: Muslim forces must unite in a strategic unity. We hope that the strategic unity between the Islamic Iranian and Libyan revolutions will polarize all the Islamic forces in the area against their enemies.

Concluding his speech, 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said: We do not expect the enemies to refrain from conspiring against us. We wonder, however, why some Muslims become tools in the hands of these enemies.

News Conference

LD221436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, held a news conference in Libya yesterday afternoon during which he described the results of his visit to Algeria.

Asked by the PARS correspondent: How do you, on the whole, view your trip to Algeria and what is your opinion of the statement issued by the Political Bureau of the Algerian Liberation Front? Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Rafsanjani replied: This trip was useful and effective. Our aim during this trip was to explain our own political positions, particularly with regard to the war imposed on Iran by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. In this respect we were on the whole successful. Fortunately, this task did not entail a great deal of effort by us since the Algerian people love Iran's Islamic revolution, are attracted to Imam Khomeyni and are fully in step with us and share our thoughts and the Algerian authorities are to a larger extent familiar with our problems. Another of our aims was to counteract the effects of the erroneous propaganda of Zionism and imperialism in the post-revolution era and Iraq's deceptive propaganda during the war and in the pre-war period. As far as I could see I found that we were also successful in this regard. Our first meeting was during a session with the leadership of the Algerian National People's Assembly, during which we explained candidly and at length the Islamic revolution and described for their benefit Iran's relations with imperialism and Zionism and Iran's foreign and internal policies in general before and after the victory of the Islamic revolution. It is quite natural that the Algerian people do not wish to and cannot adopt any position but that of supporting Iran's Islamic revolution. We told them: The fact that we, you or others have carried out this revolution is not the issue here. It is now our duty as Muslims to think about continuing along this path and to ponder the exaltation of Islam. We told them: The least we expect you to do is to condemn the Iraqi regime, to stop the Iraqi aggression with political action. With greater preparedness we could unite and confront the enemies of Islam within a single front.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran added: We told them that all the Iraqi regime's claims about Iran initiating this aggression are rubbish and the claim that Iran had violated the Algiers accord was a pretext so that the Iraqi regime could carry out its aggression against Iran. Iraq is an invading country and Saddam's army has caused tremendous economic and manpower losses to both countries. Saddam is now a war criminal and felon and we cannot make friends with him. But were a people's regime to be set up in the Muslim country of Iraq we would have no differences with it and would favor the Algiers accord.

The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly added: As for the Iraqi regime's other pretexts, including that for their aggression against Iran and the Persian-Arab problem, we explained that such pretexts are meaningless and that in those Iranian regions attacked by Saddam's army more Iranian Arab brothers and sisters are killed than Persians. And the people who are resisting in Khuzestan are both Iranian Arab brothers and others.

Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani also said: Immediately after my explanations the party's Political Bureau, which is the highest authority of government in Algeria, held long sessions and adopted resolutions, part of which were officially announced, while the other part were conveyed to us during private discussions, this statement condemned resorting to force in order to implement the 1975 agreement and emphasized the need for a return of forces to their previous positions.

Everyone knows that the Iraqi regime has resorted to force and that it is the Iraqi forces who are on Iranian territory.

Of course, they did not openly announce this and did not mention Iraq by name for the simple reason that Algeria is the judge, and referee of the Algiers accord. Were we in Algeria's place we would condemn the aggressor much more clearly. The Iranian revolutionary nation's expectation is that the position of the Algerian revolutionary nation should not need any explanation, and in the forthcoming Arab summit conference the Algerian authorities hope, with the views they learned from us, to be able to play an effective role in solving the problems and to take further positive steps. The Algerian authorities explained during the talks that an Islamic revolution had taken place in the east and another in the west of Africa, meaning, the Iranian and Algerian revolutions. They believe that if we act sincerely we can strengthen the revolutionary position of the Islamic revolution in the world. They expect greater coordination and we, too, called for cooperation in other fields, which were agreed on on the whole.

As for propaganda cooperation, it has been decided that a group should be sent either by us or by them in order to establish the necessary coordination.

Mr Rafsanjani said: During the meeting we had with the Algerian prime minister and no special resolution was announced, but I gave him my view about the statement and I sensed in the Algerian prime minister a spirit strongly dedicated to cooperation and close ties with Iran. At the very last moment when I wished to leave Algiers airport for Libya, the speaker of the Algerian Assembly in a private talk mentioned matters which confirmed the cooperation and sympathy which exists between the two revolutions of Iran and Algeria.

Asked by one of the correspondents: Were there any talks about the hostages? The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly said: No. First, the Algerian leaders themselves knew that I had not gone there for that purpose and that I did not have any wish to discuss this issue. Therefore, the issue was not raised at all.

Another correspondent asked about the future level of Iranian-Algerian cooperation. Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Rafsanjani replied: During the talks I held at the assembly I said: We should coordinate our capabilities to develop a joint program of struggle against exploitation, tyranny, reaction and Zionism in the region and the inappropriate influence of the superpowers.

In reply to another representative of the Libyan press who asked: In view of the talks which have taken place between certain members of the Iranian delegation and the responsible officials of various Algerian ministries, were there any talks on military matters?, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: We talked together on a great many matters.

As for which issues would be discussed in Libya, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Our aim in coming to Libya is in the first place a response to the invitation extended to us by our Libyan brothers. In this country we will have talks about the confrontation with the regime occupying Jerusalem, the problem of Afghanistan and other issues.

Meeting With Arab Envoys

LD230740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0614 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The ambassadors of the Islamic countries of Algeria, Syria, South Yemen and the Palestinian envoy met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam Val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, at his residence in Tripoli.

Among the issues discussed at this meeting was Iraq's aggression against Iran. Sa'd Mudbir, Libya's ambassador to Iran, who was present at this meeting, commented on the quality of Iraq's news. He said if Iraq's claim regarding the crashes of Iranian planes was correct, Iran should have no planes left.

Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi

For Libyan reportage on Islamic Consultative Assembly Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani's visit to Tripoli, his speech at Friday prayers and his meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, see the North Africa section of the 24 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

RAFSANJANI ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS, ATTENDS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

For reportage on the arrival of Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani in Damascus, Syria, on 23 November, his arrival statement and a report on the People's Assembly session which he attended, see the Syria section of the 24 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

PALME TOURS FRONT, CONCLUDES VISIT TO IRAN

Kermanshah Tour

LD211314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1044 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Mr Olof Palme, the special envoy of Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, who has come to our country in order to investigate and study the problem of the Iraqi-Iranian war, today visited residential areas in Kermanshah bombarded by the Iraqi mercenary Army.

The PARS correspondent who accompanied Mr Palme during this trip referred in his dispatch to the fact that because the local authorities were not informed beforehand Mr Palme was able, without ceremony or fuss, to visit the Kermanshah citizens, get to know them, ask them the way to the bombed residential districts and to hear their description of these shameful crimes. Next door to Kermanshah's great Mosque eyewitnesses of this tragedy showed the representative of the UN secretary general how, with their own hands, they had been retrieiving the bodies of the victims of the crime of the bombardment of the residential areas from beneath tons of rubble, where destruction was visible everywhere.

According to the PARS correspondent's dispatch, the UN legal adviser, Mr Palme's special assistant, the UN counselor and spokesman and prominent members of the UN accompanied Mr Palme on this trip.

Departure for Dezful

LD211746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Mr Olaf Palme, envoy of the UN secretary general left Kermanshah for Dezful this afternoon in the course of an inspection tour of war-stricken regions and inspected the results of the crimes committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime.

Meeting With Raja'i

LD212148 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reported that Olaf Palme, the representative of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, met and conferred with the prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, in Tehran this morning. Mr Palme told the Iranian prime minister: My assignment in Tehran is to review the avenues of peace. What is initially significant for me is to learn the stand of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I am hopeful that this meeting would pave the way for peace. Palme also said: I have minutely reviewed your speech delivered at the UN Security Council meeting as well as the documented papers you presented there. I would like you to further explain your stand in relation to the recent events.

Later Mr Raja'i pointed out: We, as a revolutionary nation in the world, reserve the right to question all international standards. Our misgivings toward the United Nations as well as toward all the individuals who work for this organization in view of our past experiences with them are justified.

The first thing our revolutionary people has noted is that the United Nations initially keeps waiting and then later asks imperialist and superpowers about the use of (?forcible) tactics. Ours is a revolutionary nation and it despises political collusion or compromise.

This nation posed this question to me: Why is it that these governments claiming to support the cause of freedom and acting as freedom-seekers in the case of the 52 U.S. hostages, whose interference in the affairs of our country was quite evident, made such an uproar in the defense and could not maintain their neutrality? They even participated in the Western-imposed economic sanctions against Iran. My nation then asks me why is it that the death of thousands of Iranians killed under the Iraqi tanks or the deaths of the children who were killed while attending their classes in school or the rapes of those women in the Iraqi invasion, why do not these crimes draw forth an outcry from the freedom-seeking organizations of the world? The Iranian nation then asked me: What is the point of these comings and goings and these sessions which are only a waste of time, which only seem to justify these killings?

I have told Mr Waldheim in this connection that there is no problem in your representative coming to Iran in his capacity as an individual who wants to visit the country. However, any action which is planned to be taken against the Iraqi invaders who are presently in our territory, then parley should first be held with Iran. While referring to the statement of Olof Palme, Mr Raja'i said: In your statement you said something about peace. We, too, hold the view that peace is a good thing. But we ask: under what circumstances? Conditions are very important also. We have been invaded and a part of our territory and a large number of our people and several of our economic and industrial centers have suffered from the Iraqi invasion. Is it humane now to talk of reaching a peace with Saddam? We on our part have to say something in relation to these events. In short we contend that competent and prominent figures in the world should proble into the matter. If they confirm that the aggression was initiated by Saddam and they judge that he should be put on trial then they should make an arrangement so that the aggressor and the butcher is put on trial.

On the Iran-Iraq war Raja'i said: My countrymen are now busy in the war fronts signing a war treaty with their own blood. [Word indistinct] to any parleys I must say that the Iranians have no differences with the people of Iraq. As soon as this war comes to an end we will join hands with the Iraqi people to help repair the losses caused by this conflict. Raja'i added: We are more than certain of Saddam's prosecution. In case the international organizations do not condemn him the Iraqi people are sure to do so.

Mr Palme, replying to the words of Raja'i, said: I was never willing to accept this assignment but was prompted to accept it only due to the special interest that I had about the Islamic revolution of Iran. Another point that I wanted to mention is that despite the fact that we live in a country very far from you, we are still pained to see the pictures of your dead youths lying in a pool of blood. It is our human responsibility to utilize all our efforts for bringing an end to these tragedies and catastrophes.

Afterwards Mr Raja'i noted: I am happy to inform you that our countrymen in the cities of Susangerd, Dezful, Abadan, and Khuninshahr are practically showing how Saddam could be made to withdraw his troops out of Iran. There exists a law in Islam which cannot be found in your international organization. This law categorically states we should not kill or pursue the enemy while he is in flight. And we have duly informed Iraq of this point.

Departure for Amman

JN220805 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Olof Palme, the special representative of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, has left Tehran for Amman to meet with Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, who is currently in the Jordanian capital to attend the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers. The UN special envoy visited Kermanshah and Dezful, which had been subjected to the treacherous Iraqi aggression. A UN spokesman quoted Olof Palme as saying that he is now convinced, after having seen the human and material losses, of the need to end the war.

ARMED FORCES COURT LEADER DISCUSSES TRIALS, PRISONS

LD240018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2106 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri, head of the Armed Forces revolutionary court, by "representatives of the mass media," time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Concerning those who were arrested with the recent coup, and their release, some actions are taking place; especially, foreign radios have been saying, I think, that hundreds have been released and so on. Would you be good enough to elaborate on those who were released after the war?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Persons who were arrested in connection with the recent coup attempt can be divided into two groups generally. One group had been involved in the plot and had participated in it and had cooperated. Well, Imam Khomeyni himself said they could not be pardoned and, of course, a large number of them have already been executed. Should there be more of this category they will certainly be sentenced to death.

We have come to the conclusion that there was a second group that really had been deceived. In other words, they were not directly involved with the plot, but had been informed, up to the last minutes before the coup had been due to be staged, and they, too, had agreed to cooperate and had been possibly ready to the minute. [as heard]

I discussed the issue of the latter group with the imam and he allowed their release on two conditions. First, that we really be satisfied that they had been deceived. Second, that we get assurances that their release under such circumstances would be a correct action, that is that they would not repeat their treason. Following the imam's directives our brothers in the prison began a series of cultural programs for them in order to remove thoughts and doubts from them that had resulted in their participation. When we became satisfied that this education had been effective--because we have no intention of imprisoning people, we want them to be educated and useful for this country and this nation--we released some of them--I think no more than 20 were released.

[Question] How many cases went under review?

[Answer] Our brothers reviewed about 500 cases, but the number of persons who could enjoy Khomeyni's amnesty did not exceed 20, I think, so far. Of course, there are more who could come under the category, who are undergoing education and will possibly be released.

[Question] How many are there?

[Answer] The total number that we have in jail is around 30.

[Question] Are they military personnel?

[Answer] Both civilian and military.

[Question] Excuse me, in connection with the return of armed forces personnel who had been purged, it looks like the armed forces revolution courts had no role in purging them at that time, [words indistinct].

[Answer] Yes, [words indistinct] I have to say, we did intend, in accordance with Imam Khomeyni's directive, to carry this out but some officials in Ahvaz, unfortunately released a number of these people. About 50 or 51 persons were released whom were connected with the coup attempt without educating them and basically those released had not been tried. And this was an unlawful action. But concerning your question, that a number of armed forces personnel who had been purged have recently returned to service, here, unfortunately, I have to say that some officials are trying to show that the court had purged and put them aside and now, for example, they want equipment, they have returned them. [as heard] This will result in the public's disillusionment to some extent, at least those who had been purged will become cynical.

The purge committee was an 18-member committee, and after Mr Bani-Sadr's election to the presidency, he appointed a five-member committee, which took control of all the purges and suspensions. This committee has been active as recently as now, and I gather the committee is now being dissolved. The court had no role in putting them aside and basically did not agree to this kind of purging. Why? Because purging, putting a person aside directly affects one's reputation, damages one's prestige in society, and, according to the religious laws, the decision ought to be taken by a religious judge as to whether the prestige of a person be damaged or not. But now that they want to return, I don't think they should be allowed to return merely on the grounds of one's expertise before reviewing the case and finding out why one originally had been purged [words indistinct] and simply say: All right, let them return.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, it ought to be, but unfortunately, as I have been informed, some are returning without their cases being reviewed, and a number of them are not combatants and the percentage of those returning who are combatants is small.

[Question] Excuse me, Mr Reyshahri, Mr Bani-Sadr, in his speech on 'Ashura day, said that torture prevails in our jails. How true is this claim, as far as the armed forces revolution courts and prisons are concerned?

[Answer] If the meaning of torture is the punishment in accordance with Islam--for example, a person who has committed adultery [words indistinct] ought to be punished with 100 lashes, or a person who has drunk wine ought to be lashed--generally, every offense has a punishment and [word indistinct] in Islam, of course, one has to seek the religious judges' judgments.

If this is the meaning of torture, then we certainly say yes, there is. That means Islam has its limitation and [word indistinct] if one commits a crime then one should receive one's due punishment. But if he meant the torture that had prevailed in SAVAK, as it is being internationally described, then it would have been useful to give us the report that he had received, if he is certain that the report that he has received is correct, for investigation by us--that here and there, in this or that jail, torture prevails. We have declared this, it is in the Constitution [that torture is against the Iranian Constitution[. If the report is correct and he is sure, he could send his representative to wherever this issue is in existence.

Well, he could say that if torture is not stopped--well, frankly, in Evin Prison--and in the section allocated to the coup and [word indistinct] there is a jail regulation that any punishment can only be carried out with the prior permission of the religious judge and should anyone carry this out without this prior permission [words indistinct]. [sentence as heard] Therefore, instead of discussing the topic so openly and in this way to provide topics for foreign news agencies' misuse and abuse and also to discredit revolutionary organs, as I said, right up to now these committee members have reviewed up to 500 cases and were very annoyed and disappointed by this. One should not act in such a way to disappoint these people who have worked so hard. I don't think that is right. It would have been useful if the president had taken steps to clarify the situation through lawful channels. The issue is very simple and everyone [words indistinct].

[Question] Mr Bani-Sadr also made some remarks relating to the number of prisons. Would you have any comment to make?

[Answer] In connection with the variety of jails, I don't know what he really meant. If he meant capacity, then, of course, we do not have only one jail, [words indistinct] we have many jails, Qasr Prison, Evin Prison, the military police jail--this is a necessity. If he meant sections, that means we have a section allocated to political prisoners--for example, the coup has its own section. A number of detainees are convicted on drug offenses, some are prostitutes. Well, here again this is a necessity. It is impossible to mix them together. But if he meant that the various organs each have their own jail, well, we have to see what the tasks of these organs are. The state police are responsible for one organ, military police are responsible for another organ, the revolution guards corps is responsible for another and it is essential that these organs have their jails, thus enabling them to detain suspects up to the 48 hours that they are lawfully allowed before handing them over to the courts in the city's park or to the religious judge.

But if he meant that before and after the trial prisoners are transferred from one jail to another, this again is a necessity. Before the trial there are certain issues that ought not to come out. The suspect's place of detention is different, his contact is less and after the trial he gets transferred to the public jails where his contacts with the public increase.

Finally, it is not obvious what he meant; however, I don't think it was correct to discuss this in this way.

KHALKHALI CITED ON QOTBZADEH ARREST, REAGAN VICTORY

LD240919 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Nov 80 p 9

[PARS report: "Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali: 'Reagan Wishes To Follow the Same Path as Johnson and Nixon'"]

[Excerpts] Kermanshah--In an interview Thursday following his inspection of the battle-fronts at Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Islamic Assembly deputy and acting head of the antinarcotics campaign Hojjat ol-Eslam Sadeq Khalkhali gave his views on the war situation in general, the antinarcotics campaign, the election of Ronald Reagan, the Iranian economic situation, and the importance of care for addicts. He emphasized that the war situation is better than it was a month ago.

He added: "All the groups, hospitals and army air corps we visited and spoke to displayed the highest morale."

On the arrest of Qotbzadeh, Khalkhali expressed a revolutionary view in the following terms: "Decisive and satisfying proof should have been produced, both for ourzelves and for foreigners."

On the American elections and the success of Ronald Reagan, he remarked: "We must, of course, stand on our own feet, and the election of a Republican or Democratic candidate does not affect us much.

Reagan's stance on the PLO, however, which he calls 'terrorist,' indicates clearly that he, too, wishes to follow the path of Johnson and Nixon, and the smoke still rising from that period will first hurt the eyes of Reagan and his supporters. I do not think that this issue will affect our economy very much. For the past 8 or 9 months, the United States has subjected us to an economic boycott, but we see in practice that we have stood on our own feet, and shortages will be compensated for in every respect.

On peace talks, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali said: "No decision will be made on peace talks until the aggressors and the Ba'th Government of Iraq withdraw their forces from our territory."

QOM MAJLIS DEPUTY, AHVAZ FRIDAY IMAM ATTACK IRAQ

GF221624 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Prior to Friday prayers, this week's guest speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Yazdi, the Qom Majlis deputy, made a speech. He began by talking about how jihad is made possible by those who have started to remake themselves and overcome their egos, therefore starting armed struggle for Islam and defense of the Koran.

The Qom deputy added: The Iraqi Ba'thist regime has committed aggression against the Iranian nation and against Islamic soil. It must learn that Iranian Muslims will expel the aggressive mercenary occupiers with their teeth and claws and will not permit the faithless to occupy any part of the land of Islam.

The Qom deputy in conclusion told Ahvaz citizens that the war is not about a certain area but concerns Islam. He said: All the people have responsibilities (?to the war effort), and those living in the war zone have the largest responsibility. All the people who have had to suffer shelling and mortar fire at night but who did not leave the city in order to bolster the morale of the fighters on the battlefront, putting up with all sorts of difficulties, have just as important a role as those fighting on the font. They have the duty to inform the authorities of the activities of fifth column agents and rumormongers so that the imposed war reaches its inevitable conclusion--victory for Islam--quickly.

The Friday imam, Seyyed Hoseyn Taheri, delivered his first sermon following this speech. He stressed the importance of the position of Velayat-e Faqih [article of constitution giving power to leading member of clergy to dismiss president or veto legislation] in the Islamic society and said: This time the enemy is trying to use the matter of Velayat-e Faqim in a political dimension to lower its position in the public eye and therefore overthrow the Islamic government. The enemy does not know that this has its roots in Islamic philosophy.

MO'INFAR TELLS BUDAPEST TV OIL IMPORTS MAY BE NEEDED

LD222330 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Interview granted by 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, former Iranian oil minister and chairman of the Majlis Oil Industry Committee, to Alajos Chrudinak, "in Iran"--recorded, date not given; Mo'infar's answers in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr Mo'infar, how did the Iraqis come to capture the Iranian oil minister in Abadan? This is a very strange business.

[Answer] No, there is nothing strange about it. In a situation such as ours the oil minister cannot stay in Tehran. He had to visit the area and talk to the oil industry specialists there. He was just on his way to Abadan when he was captured by Iraqi troops. I was with him.

[Question] How did you manage to get away?

[Answer] I was in another car and we managed to escape, this is what happened.

[Question] It seems that almost two-thirds of the Iranian oil industry has been destroyed in the war. Is this figure correct?

[Answer] The damage must be evaluated with great circumspection. While the war is going on it is difficult, even impossible, to measure the extent of the destruction. As far as I know, the Iraqis have also suffered considerable damage.

[Question] How great is the damage to your oil industry in terms of dollars?

[Answer] This is something that cannot be evaluated just yet, but this war is very expensive not only for Iran but also for Iraq. These poor nations should live in peace, without the influence of imperialism, and should not waste such large sums. Unfortunately, however, this war has happened. This is not a war between Iran and Iraq but between Iran and imperialism.

[Question] How do you deal with the shortage of fuel? There is such a shortage already.

[Answer] Yes, there is a shortage. Naturally, we shall have to use energy economically this winter. It is also possible that we will have to import some of our requirements.

[Question] Does this mean that oil production is still going on in Ahvaz? You have not stopped production?

[Answer] This is quite right?

[Question] How many barrels of oil do you produce per day at present?

[Answer] I do not think that it would be wise for me to answer that question.

AFZALI CLAIMS NAVY OCCUPIED, DESTROYED IRAQI OIL TERMINALS

LD232320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Alajos Chrudinak interview with Iranian Navy commander Captain Afzali at Dezful airbase--date not given--recorded in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] How has the navy's latest action fared?

[Answer] This was a precisely executed, sensitive action by the Iranian Navy. Helicopters, naval commandos and Iranian flagships also took part in the naval action.

[Question] You are the commander of the Iranian Navy.

[Answer] Yes, I am the commander of the Iranian Navy. This action took at least 3 days. Our soldiers occupied the oil terminals at Mina al-Bakr and Kohr al-Amaya for approximately 48 hours. As a result of the military maneuvers we destroyed all the equipment of the two oil terminals as well as the necessary machinery for loading. These two terminals were about 15 miles south of the mouth of the Shatt 'al-Arab and were serving the Iraqi Government. The daily capacity of the two oil terminals was 5 million barrels, 2 million of which were exported by the Iraqis.

[Question] The effect of the action is well shown on these photographs. You are the commander of the military maneuvers in the Persian Gulf. What is your opinion of the Iranian Navy's action there?

[Answer] First of all, this action proves the Iranian Navy's superiority in the Persian Gulf, but we must add that we did not want this to happen, and personally I feel sorry for the Iraqi people. This is a cruel way but they started this war. They attacked the Khark Island and the Abadan oil refinery; they started to bomb our airfields and towns, our economic and strategic centers. This action aimed to show that we can also do such a thing and do it well and will prevent, or more correctly we can prevent them from using the Persian Gulf and its ports not only now during the war but if necessary in the future too.

[Question] When do you think the war will end?

[Answer] We have faith that we will destroy the Iraqi troops who have occupied our homeland, a large part of our country. I am sure that our troops will defend the borders of the country and will keep our enemies far away from our ho eland.

[Question] When?

[Answer] That depends on climatic conditions, but we are certain we will be able to do this and will carry it out.

[Question] You do not have American support.

[Answer] We have the support of our people, the revolutionary people. We are anti-American because we know that America supports Iraq indirectly and also directly. We are at war with America and not with the government of Saddam Husayn and the Ba'th Party regime. [sentence as heard]

INTERIOR MINISTER REQUISITIONS BUSES FOR RELIEF OPERATIONS

LD240930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The following announcement was issued last night by the interior minister:

In His exalted name. In this sensitive situation, all the owners of intercity buses and transport companies, in fulfillment of their religious and national duty, are asked to place their vehicles at the disposal of the offices of the governors general and governors of the country's war zones, in order to expedite relief operations and the transfer of war-fatigued brothers and sisters to the areas which are now prepared to welcome them.

Naturally the offices of governors general and governors will take legal measures for providing security, the delivery of fuel and oil and payment of fares to the owners.

[Signed] Interior Minister Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani

MAJLIS SESSION PREVENTED BY LACK OF QUORUM

LD231206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the Islamic Consultative Assembly failed to hold a public session today owing to the lack of a quorum. The report adds that, because of the Islamic Majlis recess and visits by the majority of deputies to their constituencies in order to make propaganda and their visits to battlefronts, there was no quorum at the Majlis. The next meeting is to take place at 0800 tomorrow.

MAJLIS MEMBER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN NEW DELHI

LD221222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Hojjat ol-Eslam Imami-Kashani, a representative of the Islamic Majlis who is on a trip visiting India, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Indonesia met and conferred with the Indian minister of foreign affairs in New Delhi yesterday. He then took part in a press conference elaborating on the stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the war imposed by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary regime on Iran in which he said: Our message to the noble nation and honorable Government of India is that they should condemn the crimes committed by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime. If the nonaligned countries and especially India, which is one of the founding members of this alliance, condemns the aggression of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq then, inevitably, the Iraqi regime will be increasingly disgraced. Hojjat ol-Eslam Imami-Kashani, answering one of the reporters who asked why only a small number of countries have condemned this aggression, said: Nations have condemned the Iraqi Ba'thist Government. No doubt, not all the governments are true representatives of their nations otherwise they too would have condemned this aggressior

The head of the Iranian delegation in another part of this interview said: The Iranian nation expects the Indian Government to condemn the aggression by the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary regime on the basis of the nonalignment philosophy of the nonaligned countries.

Further Details

JN221820 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Hojjat ol-Eslam Kashani, head of the Iranian delegation to India, has called for explaining the dimensions of the treacherous war imposed by Iraq on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At a press conference he held in the Indian capital yesterday, Kashani called on the Indian Government, in its capacity as one of the biggest nonaligned countries, to condemn the Iraqi aggression against Iran. Kashani also called on Indian journalists to tour the residential quarters of the cities which were the target of the aggression, to become acquainted with the ugly crimes committed by the Iraqi aggressors.

KUNA: INDIA TO SUPPLY U.S. MILITARY SPARE PARTS, OIL

LD231210 Kuwait KUNA in English 1056 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 23 Nov (KUNA)--Relations between Iran and Pakistan Sunday appeared to be cooling further after Islamabad refused and New Delhi promised to help arrange the badly needed American military spare parts and other essential supplies.

Informed sources said India was also negotiating with the Soviet Union and one other oil producing country for buying oil urgently on behalf of Iran and diverting the shipments to the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas. The name of the other oil country was not immediately known, the sources added. India having oil concessions in the war-torn Iranian Province of Khuzestan has also promised to supply all surplus and necessary petroleum products from the joint Iran-India oil refinery in Madras, the sources said.

Iran has stationed a high powered 80-man procuremnet mission in Bombay with a long list of shopping from all over the world through Iran-India joint shipping company and Indian commission agents. The Iranian mission headed by a deputy minister of commerce was also trying to procure the urgently needed spare parts for Iranian Army jeeps and trucks.

It was not known when the Indian consignment of American military spare parts would be reshipped to Iran. India has good relations with both the United States and Soviet Union.

India became one of the largest suppliers of Iranian requirements for essential goods after the United States and Western Europe imposed economic sanctions against Iran to pressurise the release of American hostages in Tehran.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT HOLDS TALKS WITH UAE PRESIDENT

JN230520 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Abu Dhabi reports that Dr 'Ali Shams Ardekani, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Kuwait and Iran's special envoy to the United Nations, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Kuwait yesterday.

The Iranian ambassador met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Shaykh Surur, chief of the President's Office, and explained to them the stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The meeting was attended by the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Abu Dhabi.

Dr 'Ali Shams Ardekani said that Iraq opposes the broadening of the war and its continuation. Ardekani added: Saddam is the one who wishes such a war and he is the one who waged it. He also wishes to drag the other countries in the area into this war.

Dr 'Ali Shams Ardekani added: The Government of Islamic Iran did not attack Kuwait and has no intention of attacking any other country. Iran too believes that this war has threatened the security of the countries in the area, and that Saddam is the one who caused it and is the one to be held responsible for consolidating the naval presence of the United States and its allies in the area.

The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait said: Saddam Husayn has fabricated this war to sow discord and division between Arabs and non-Arabs, so as to permit Western countries to drag the peoples of the area into a war that could last several decades and to plunder these people's resources. Dr 'Ali Shams Ardekani added: The treason of the At-Tikriti government has eliminated the possibility of the liberation of Jersualem by the Iranian and Iraqi forces and the other Islamic countries. This treason and the fabricated war have guaranteed the continuation of U.S. influence over the most sensitive area in the world, the Persian Gulf.

Dr 'Ali Shams Ardekani left for Aden yesterday afternoon as part of his tour of the countries in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula.

Radio Tehran: Ba'thist Regime's Fall Imminent

D231146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0920 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Ba'thist regime of Iraq is now faced with a dangerous situation. The imposed war by Iraq on Iran has dealt heavier blows on the Ba'thist government and Saddam Husayn in Iraq than those dealt on Iran and its Islamic Republic. Economic pressures resulting from the war in Iraq and the long-standing dissension among the Muslim people of this country against the Ba'thist dictatorship and also the damage done to [words indistinct] of this nation because of the anti-Islamic policies adopted by the Ba'thist Party have all joined hands and will be followed by an inevitable and formidable explosion, an explosion which will bring the palace of oppression down on Saddam Husayn's head.

The recent movements of Muslim mohahedin in Iraq and the resistance shown by the people of this country against the Ba'thist mercenaries bring the good tidings of a bright future for the Islamic Revolution in this country.

Now it is time for the Muslim people of Iraq to rely on Almighty God, follow the guidelines given by Imam Khomeyni and pull the infidel Ba'thists down from their throne of oppression, in order to pass this great divine test they are facing with flying colors. Now it is time for the Muslim people of Iraq to fulfill their promise to their God, and today is the day when those loyal to their commitments to God and those who are steadfast and faithful to Islam are differentiated from the weak and those who have broken their promise. These are destiny-making and crucial days for the Muslim people of Iraq and now they are passing this through sensitive historical juncture.

The point which is important for the Muslim people of Iraq and especially for their leaders to note is to determine and clarify the guidelines of their Islamic revolution and prevent opportunist elements and [word indistinct] of the revolution from penetrating their tight ranks. If the guidelines of a revolution are clearcut and obvious, although this might prevent some from gathering around its flag, it will gather the steadfast and selfless followers around it. And it is these sacrificial followers who determine the destiny of the revolution, just as we witnessed in the Islamic revolution of Iran. During our movement we witnessed that those who took the frontline against the bullets fired by the enemy and welcomed martyrdom were the ones who deeply believed in Islam and the Islamic revolution. Therefore, in order to make progress in a revolution, to have few but faithful and selfless followers is far better than having a large number of followers who are not committed to the path and the goals of the revolution.

Another point which is important in gaining victory and achieving the goal of a movement is the vigilance of the people who initiated that movement. It might very well be that colonialists will try to replace the main goal with unreal goals in the public opinion. It is the duty of the movement's leadership to explain these tricks to the people so that the movement is not trapped by the tricks of colonialists. Now, the Muslim people of Iraq and their Islamic movement are being exposed to the tricks of colonialists. Imperialism is trying to trap them, and now that the Ba'thist regime is about to be toppled and is about to be destroyed by the hands of the Muslim people of Iraq, it is trying to launch an American coup d'etat in order to prevent the people of Iraq from following their Islamic movement, just as in Iran, after the United States was certain of the fall of the shah it decided to bring a mercenary pawn like Bakhtiar to power in order to prevent the Muslim people of Iran from achieving their main goal which was the establishment of the Islamic Republic. But we saw that the awareness of the great leader of the Islamic revolution and the determination of the Muslim nation of Iran neutralized this plot.

Yes, the Muslim people of Iraq are now passing through a very sensitive historical juncture in their Islamic movement and should maintain their awareness so that if there is a coup d'etat in that country they will not be deceived by its appearance and will not stop their movement. Until they achieve their main goal, which is the establishment of the Islamic Republic in that country, they should continue to pursue their holy movement. You Muslim nation of Iraq should know that the nation of Iran and the great leader of the Muslim nation support you and all the oppressed nations of the world. Continue your holy movement in the knowledge that God is with you and be aware that if you assist God then God will assist you and will strengthen your steps. Assisting God in this case is nothing but following the guidelines provided by Imam Khomeyni and being steadfast in fulfilling them.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY BLASTS ARAB SUMMIT AS THREAT TO PLO

JN231230 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The reason behind the insistence of convening the Arab summit at its scheduled date has now become clear. It is to divest the Palestinian resistance from its role of sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Jordanian king also wishes to represent the Palestinians.

That's what the PLO representative to the Arab foreign ministers meeting that is preparing for the Arab summit told some of the Arab foreign ministers in telephone contacts he made with them in Amman. The PLO representative cited the names of four countries which insist on divesting the PLO of its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative and having the Jordanian ruler, the infamous ruler, assume this serious task.

Iraq has been at the head of those countries who wish to deprive the PLO of this right. Iraq has been the most enthusiastic about cancelling the PLO's role in the Palestinian struggle and handing the fate of Palestine to the charlatan of the Black September Massacre. Iraq is one of four countries who want to give Husayn a leadership role and the capability of negotiating with Reagan, the new president of the corrupt United States--negotiations for annuling the Palestinian cause and completing its assassination at the hands of this experienced actor, with the help of the guest of honor who is to be the small king.

Since when has this king become worthy of shouldering the responsibility of the fate of the most serious issue that has preoccupied the Arab world for the past 30 years? This king has been one of those who have been involved in the crimes committed against the Palestinian issue, as he has adopted stands that have embodied treason and disgrace.

The agent oppressor in Iraq wishes to satisfy the desire of Reagan, the new arch-Satan. Even before his election to the presidency, the new U.S. president stated that he wants to bring Jordan into the negotiations on Palestine, and that Husayn should play an important role in the affair. His pupils, who wish to render his colonialist scheme a success, have responded to his call and decided to give Jordan the right to speak in the name of the Palestinians in order to complete the ill-omened deal desired by Reagan. What is more painful and tragic is that there are some who propose giving this king the authority to become the spokesman for all the Arabs--the one to negotiate in the name of all the Arabs and the one to make decisions on their behalf. We wonder to what extent some Arab governments will go and what course they are adopting. What about the revolutionary and progressive role which the agent ruler, the oppressor of the Iraqi people, pledged to assume?

The position adopted by the ruler in Iraq which is linked to the colonialist's interests reveals his role to the mature masses in Iraq and has been exposed before the entire world. The humiliating Iraqi information media will not be capable of changing the conviction of anyone, regardless of the claims it makes.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE MEDIATION EFFORTS CALLED INEFFECTIVE

GF231700 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of the Iranian-Iraqi war, various world political circles predicted the war would not last more than a week. That is why very few countries were prepared to side with either Iraq or Iran. Morroco, Jordan and Saudi Arabia sided with Iraq, while Libya, Syria and the DPRK sided with Iran.

Efforts by nonaligned and many Muslim countries to bring about a truce bore no fruit. The case of the Islamic Conference is the most noteworthy in this regard. The Islamic Conference is reputed to be a moderate organization of Islamic countries. But this organization has proven to be the most ineffective of all in the wake of circumstances and problems faced by Islamic countries. We all know well that both Iran and Iraq are members of the conference. It was even proposed that the next session of the conference be held in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq.

General Ziaul Haq visited Iran and Iraq soon after the war broke out. He was immediately followed by Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the organization. But all this hectic activity yielded no result. The reason for this failure is quite apparent. The Islamic Republic of Iran, since it was the target of aggression, opposed any negotiations before the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from the country.

This obvious fact needed no explanation. There was no need to explain this fact to Habib Chatti, who toured many other Islamic countries after meeting with Bani-Sadr in Khuzestan. Habib Chatti met with no success in those countries. The heads of the Islamic countries either supported Iran or maintained a discreet silence.

The war is in full swing now and we do not expect a miracle from the Islamic countries. According to Imam Khomeyni, heads of the Islamic states are themselves responsible for the difficulties of the Muslim countries. These heads of state with slavish mentality should bow down in gratitude for the election of Reagan as the president of the United States. It was he who repeatedly called the PLO a terrorist organization. Begin and the heads of Islamic states welcomed Reagan's election.

Muslims understand well that there is no difference between Begin and King Khalid or between Saddam and As-Sadat. The character of the Islamic Conference was further exposed when Carter expressed his desire to end the war through the mediation of the Islamic Conference.

For us, it is ridiculous that a war whose flames were fanned by the United States itself should end through the mediation of Islamic countries that are U.S. agents. This contradiction further brings to light an obvious fact: that Islam is not acceptable to Islamic countries as a common policy factor. Heads of Islamic countries do not attach much importance to Islam.

It is true that the heads of the Islamic countries call themselves Muslims, but it has been amply proven since World War II that they do so only to preserve their governments. Whenever their rule is threatened, they make friends with the staunch enemies of Islam. This can be observed in the Iranian-Iraqi war and, in the words of Imam Khomeyni, a deathly silence hangs over them.

KUNA: TUDEH CONCERNED ABOUT QOTBZADEH, LIBERALS

LD231249 Kuwait KUNA in English 1128 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov 23 (KUNA)--Iran's Tudeh (communist) Party this week appeared to be highly concerned about the fast-emerging group of Iranian liberals led by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and supported by several prominent political leaders and influential clergymen.

Tudeh, having close ties with the Islamic Republican Party (IRP), [word indistinct] since last Monday and launched a fresh offensive against Qotbzadeh in particular and the liberals in general after Qotbzadeh and his supporters organized a protest rally of over 20,000 students and merchants demanding (?that) the clergy-dominated ruling IRP should be immediately dissolved.

The Tudeh comrades, whose future is closely linked with the fate of extremist IRP leaders, accused Qotbzadeh of following the line of the United States and rapped three influential newspapers of Tehran saying they were supporting the liberals, thereby "attacking the very roots of the Islamic revolution in a Maoist style."

They echoed the statements of IRP leaders and maintained that if the activities of liberals remained unchecked they would eventually cause a severe blow to the popular revolution of Iran.

Qotbzadeh, who was due to address a largely attended public meeting on Saturday and reveal the "facts about the hidden and close cooperation" between the extremist elements of IRP and the Tudeh comrades, was at the last moment advised by Iman Khomeyni's son, Ahmad, to postpone his plans of making "important revelations against the ruling clergy."

The public meeting was instead addressed by the imam's son-in-law Ayatollah Shahbeddin Eshraqi, who pacified the angry audience saying Iman Khomeyni knows everything about the activities of certain power-hungry politicians, and added: "Effective steps would be taken soon to put things into the right channel."

Qotbzadeh, who was also present beside Eshraqi on the dais, only thanked the liberals for "their generous and most timely support" which he said was yet another proof of the political awakening of the revolutionary people of Iran.

Later liberals estimated at about 20,000 or more staged a protest march through the main streets downtown and shouted slogans in favour of Qotbzadeh, Bani-Sadr and another former foreign minister, Ibrahim Yazdi.

The demonstration, hastily organized, was the largest and the first of its kind against the ruling Moslem fundamentalists. Political observers believe the outcry of liberals being mobilised and reactivated by Qotbzadeh might go a long way in mounting an effective opposition, powerful enough to challenge the right of IRP leaders to rule the country exclusively.

U.S. POLICE RAID HOUSE OF IRANIAN IN NEW YORK

JN220903 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Washington reports that U.S. police, aided by police dogs, raided the house of one of the Iranian brothers in New York and accused him of transforming his house into a center of operations for the brothers and sisters who are staging a hunger strike and a sitin before the UN headquarters.

Our correspondent mentions that the day before yesterday, the U.S. police began to adopt barbaric measures against the students, members of the Islamic society of Iranian students in the United States and Canada, who are participating in the sitin. The students are expected to demonstrate today at the end of the strike which they started a few days ago.

U.S. MUSLIMS DECLARE SUPPORT FOR IRAN

GF221933 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] According to reports from the United States, a group of U.S. Muslims have declared their support for the Islamic Republic of Iran in a letter sent to the office handling Iranian interests in the United States. It says in part: We express our indignation over and condemnation of the crimes of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary agents and declare our full support for the Iranian Muslim nation under the leadership of the great Imam Khomeyni.

MUSLIM STUDENTS IN U.S. PROTEST AGAINST UN, FRANCE

GF231423 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Excerpt] According to a report from Washington, following a 10-day hunger strike the Islamic society of students in the United States and Canada organized a huge demonstration opposite the UN building in response to a call by the great scholar Ayatollah Montazeri to protest the actions of the United Nations and its silence on the war launched by Iraq against Iran. As the demonstrators passed by the office of the Franch delegation to the United Nations, they denounced the Franch Government for its military aid to Iraq. The demonstrators shouted enthusiastic slogans resulting in a constant increase in the number of police observing the demonstration.

IRANIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES SPEAKS AT TORONTO SEMINAR

JN220851 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] A seminar has been held in the [name indistinct] university in Toronto under the slogan: The struggle of the Islamic Iranian people and the aggression of the agent Saddam Husayn's regime.

The seminar was attended by Brother Mohammad Hoseyn 'Adili, the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Canada, and several Islamic figures there.

In a speech he delivered at this seminar, which was also attended by a group of students and university officials, Brother 'Adili denounced the Iraqi Ba'thist regime's aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. 'Adili said: The Iraqi regime is a regime that is hostile to Islam and to the people. It is an inhuman regime which knows neither mercy nor pity and is forced to act in the interest of the big powers so that they will protect it. The Iraqi regime's aggression against the genuine Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran proves all this.

Brother 'Adili added: All popular sectors will fight by the side of the fighters of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in the same manner as Imam Hoseyn, may God's blessings be upon him, fought to expel the foreigners and the Iraqi Ba'thist atheists from our country.

Afterward, the editor in chief of the GRIFFIN newspaper spoke about the role of the Zionist information quarters and the agent Iraqi Ba'thist regime's aggressions against Iran. He said: Zionist information media is distorting the news and the facts, thus proving its hostility to the genuine Islamic Iranian revolution, while other information media in the world carry the news.

AIR FORCE FIGHTERS ATTACK TARGETS IN IRAQ

LD231136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The PARS correspondent, quoting the commander of one of the country's air bases, reported a few moments ago: This morning, the fast-flying fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran once again created a legend and in a courageous attack on the heart of the enemy's territory, in the northwestern region of Iraq near the border with Turkey and Syria, completely destroyed a chemical plant, a cement plant and a power-plant belonging to the enemy. Also, an enemy radar station to the northeast of Mawsil was destroyed. According to the same report, the pilots of Islam, having successfully completed their operations, returned safely to their base.

50 BAGHDAD RESIDENTS DEPORTED BY IRAQIS

GF221328 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The political assistant of Ilam Province has said that 50 inhabitants of Baghdad were deported from Iraq last night through Mehran toward the border of the Islamic Republic of Iran and under the cover of the Ba'thists' artillery. They have been transported to Ilam Province centers by the valiant forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He added: The deportees included pregnant women, children and the aged who were in a state of fatigue as a result of walking long distances.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 306-312

306: Naval Victories

LD211722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Communique 306 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Struggling Muslim compatriots of Iran: At 1910 on Tuesday, 18 November, the brave combatants of the sea and the heroes of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran were involved in a sea battle during the night with two modern warships belonging to the Navy of Iraq in the north of the Persian Gulf. And without giving the enemy the slightest opportunity to react, one of the Iraqi warships was hit and destroyed; the wreckage sank. The second enemy warship, taking advantage of the darkness, fled at top speed.

The combatants of the Navy of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have maintained their domination on the waters of the Persian Gulf and have stopped the enemy from resorting to any futile attempts, always keeping the battle initiative in the Persian Gulf.

Yesterday, 20 November, the brave fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran launched several important attacks in the Sumar and Mehran regions and opened fire on the armored and artillery divisions of the enemy. Also, a military radar at Al-Faw port was bombed and in another attack parts of oil installations and storage tanks at Al-Faw port were bombed. An enemy ship in this port was attacked and considerable damage was inflicted on the Iraqi ship.

Yesterday, 20 November, one Iraqi MiG which had attacked Ilam was hit by the antiaircraft fire of our forces and crashed in the region between the road to (Choqar) and Avareh village.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

307: Battle Successes in Susangerd

LD220632 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0030 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Communique 307 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Honorable and Muslim people of Iran: The self-sacrificing and committed warriors of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran would stop at nothing towards the exaltation of Islam and their Islamic homeland, dear Iran, in all battlefronts, and with the greatest of faith would utilize all in their power to attain God's holy aims, and give their lives earnestly.

The brave air corps of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Airborne Division, yesterday, 21 November, destroyed 5 tanks, 7 cannons and 2 ammunition tents of the enemy in the Susangerd region and killed or wounded about 70 of the enemy.

Also on the front, west of Dezful, they destroyed one cannon and two trenches of the enemy forces and killed or wounded about 65 of the personnel of the Iraqi Army.

During yesterday's operations by the Airborne Division on the battlefield, one of our helicopters was hit by enemy bullets and crashed. Its self-sacrificing pilot was injured and lost his right leg.

Also, at 1800 yesterday, as a result of the artillery fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the [word indistinct] Iraqi warning radar was hit and was totally destroyed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

308: Iraqi Losses

LD221720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Communique 308 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear fighting and Muslim compatriots: The valiant personnel of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran have implemented the following actions against the Iraqi mercenaries between 0600 yesterday and this morning:

1. In the east of the river [word indistinct] situated in the northeast of Irbil [in Iraq] they attacked a huge military building, destroying it completely.

2. Inflicting general damages to the Rawanduz garrison [in Iraq] situated to the east of As-Sulaymaniyah.

3. Inflicting considerable damages on the industrial installations of [word indistinct] in Kirjuk Province and the Iraqi air defense in this region.

4. Several military buildings in [word indistinct] situated in northeastern Iraq were attacked and some danages inflicted.

5. Inflicting damages on the enemy's vehicles and road repair machinery in the Sumar region. About 70 tanks, a number of vehicles and a few antiaircraft guns were completely destroyed.

[Communique is not signed]

309: Victories on Western Fronts

LD230520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0435 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Communique 309 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, 22 November, in a brave battle with the aggressive Iraqi forces, the combative forces stationed in the west of the country achieved outstanding victories and delivered very effective blows to the infidel forces of Iraq on all the western fronts.

In that region, our brave ones destroyed a major part of the enemy positions and columns, took the initiative in almost every region and forced the aggressors to retreat.

A full report on these victories, the supply losses and the possible casualties of the Ba'thist mercenaries will be brought to the attention of the honorable nation of Iran in due course.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

310: Successes on Southern Front

LD230602 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0436 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Communique 310 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. O Muslim and committed compatriots: Some of the activities of the combative forces defending the revolution and the 92d Armored Division on the southern front during the past 2 days are as follows:

1. On 21 November, the enemy forces intended to surround and kill a number of the Muhammadiyeh brother guardsmen, on the Ahvaz-Abadan axis, with a force of about 200. But these self-sacrificing brothers bravely attacked them and in a lengthy battle were able to kill 37 of the mercenaries and capture 4 of them. During this battle, which lasted until the morning of 22 November, two of the brother guards were martyred and three were wounded. The enemy suffered heavy losses during these operations and fled, leaving behind a great deal of equipment, namely Kalashnikov mortar-launchers, RPG-7's and walkie-talkies.

2. On the same day, a group of the brother guards in a nighttime guerrilla assault on the Abadan road axis destroyed three enemy personnel bunders, one ammunition bunker and also one personnel carrier.

3. On 22 November, as a result of our artillery fire on enemy positions, 9 tanks and 6 cannons belonging to the enemy were destroyed and at least 15 of the infidel forces were killed or wounded.

In addition, the brave ones of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Airborne Division, continued their battle against the enemy and on 22 November, following effective firing in the southern region, inflicted the following losses on the enemy:

1. Three ammunition tents, two trucks and three fuel tankers were destroyed.

2. One enemy command post in the south of (?Fakkeh) and one camouflaged enemy vehicle were destroyed.

3. About 40 of the enemy forces were killed and 80 wounded.

During these attacks, the heroic airborne forces did not incur any casualties.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

311: Further Victories

LD231722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Communique 311 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Combative and Muslim Iranian compatriots: Some aspects of the results of the courageous battle between the forces defending the Islamic revolution and the aggressive enemy during 22 and 23 November are being communicated to the noble Iranian nation as follows:

1. The hawk-Like fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran yesterday attacked enemy fuel depots southwest of Al-Faw and a military area north of this port inflicting damages on the enemy. The fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran also attacked enemy forces at (Mu'awedah ad-Dawrah) in Iraqi territory and enemy forces north of Sumar, and inflicted losses on the enemy.

2. The self-sacrificing forces of the revolution stationed on the Abadan front in the [name indistinct] region yesterday destroyed five enemy vehicles, one tank and several trenches, and killed a number of aggressive forces and took four of them prisoner.

3. As a result of the heroic efforts of the combatants of the Ground Forces of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and brother Islamic revolution guards corpsmen, the heights overlooking Sumar in the western region of the country were yesterday recaptured by our heroic forces.

4. One armored division of the aggressive enemy today at 0400 attacked Susangerd which was valiantly defended by armored units of the Islamic Republic and other forces defending the revolution stationed in the region. The enemy was ignominiously forced to pull back at 1015 having suffered heavy losses and casualties and 11 of the Iraqi aggressors were taken prisoners. Several truckloads of enemy bodies, which were left behind on the battlefield were collected and transferred to Susangerd cemetery for burial, and several enemy tanks and troop carriers were destroyed. Several tanks were also captured intact by our brave forces.

According to the lastest report, in the Susangerd battles today two-thirds of an Iraqi armored brigade has been destroyed.

312: Operations Inside Iraq

LD241142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Communiques 312 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear Muslim and revolutionary compatriots: In the course of the battle yesterday the following blows and damages were invlicted on the mercenary enemy by the air force and gendarmerie combatants:

During their reconnaissance and safeguarding missions in the western front's airspace, air force combatants destroyed one cement plant and its power-generating installations, one large chemical plant and one mobile radar in Al-Mansil in Iraq. As for our valiant gendarme brothers, they destroyed one enemy ammunition dump in (Qaselleh) using heavy weapons inside Iraqi territory. They also brought the remaining Al-Faw oil installations under fire and set abalze one fuel storage depot and several buildings. Our brother gendarmes also brought the enemy military installations and positions in the garrison west of Al-Faw under fire, destroyed a number of enemy bunkers and managed to silence the enemy's heavy weapons which had been trained on residential houses in Arvand Rud.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

BATTLE SUCCESSES CLAIMED ON VARIOUS FRONTS

LD221156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1036 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau dispatch from Kermanshah the war continues to rage on all the fronts in the western parts of the country and the Islamic Republic of Iran's Army artillery continue to open fire on the positions of the Iraqi aggressors. Throughout last night a fierce battle took place between our heroes and the forces of blasphemy in the Sumar region. According to Central News Bureau and PARS dispatches, at 1700 yesterday five helicopters of the Airborne Division attacked Ba'thist enemy positions, bunkers and equipment on the Sumar front and inflicted heavy losses on Saddam's mercenaries. According to an account by an Islamic revolution guard brother deployed on the Sumar front, the explosion and resultant fire engulfing a large enemy ammunition dump in this region continued for some 4 hours and the enemy suffered heavy losses.

The latest dispatch from the Sumar front says: Our heroes, after occupying enemy positions and overcoming the aggressors, are now fighting the enemy with the utmost valor and here they are endeavoring to cleanse the region of the odium of enemy mercenary presence as soon as possible.

Eslamabad's governor, who made a trip to the Gilan-e Gharb region, in a contact with the PARS Correspondent, referred to the morale of the combatants defending Islam in Gilan-e Gharb as being high and described their fighting as heroic. He added: The Iraqi mercenaries, who were forced to retreat somewhat as a result of the battles on 18 and 19 November, last night resorted to launching missiles into this sector and one of the missiles hit the city of Eslamabad. Eslamabad's governor added: On the Gilan-e Gharb front our armored forces scored appreciable successes and the warriors of Islam on this front, thanks to their superiority and initiative, are on the offensive. In conclusion he said: All the young people in Gilan-e Gharb, having joined the citizens' mobilization, are fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with other defenders of Islam against the aggressive enemy.

The Central News Bureau's correspondents' dispatch from Kermanshah also says that yesterday afternoon two Iraqi MiG's attacked the (Nakhjir) region but thanks to antiaircraft fire by Islam's combatants they were forced to flee. The raid by these two MiG's resulted in the martyrdom of three of our brothers.

The report adds: After this the said two MiG's appeared in the airspace of Eslamabad Gharb and, breaking the sound barrier, they intended to bomb the city when they were met with intense antiaircraft fire from the defenders of the Islamic revolution and were forced to flee.

Another Central News Bureau dispatch says: Aggressive enemy aircraft flew a cowardly sortie over one of the hamlets in Van sector in Ilam Province and dropped cluster bombs, the explosion of which resulted in the wounding and martyring of a total of 16 villagers.

Another dispatch which PARS received from the Dalau region this morning says that during the past 3 days the war has been raging in the Rijab and (Bozmirabad) region. In a dispatch from this same front the Central News Bureau's correspondent reported: In the Rijab region Imam Khomeyni's devotees and the guards, during their successful operations in the Krand-e Gharb sector, destroyed two Ba'thist mercenary vehicles and killed a number of their personnel. During this battle one enemy mortar launcher was also captured by our combatants.

The latest dispatch which we have received indicates that since last night a fierce battle has been raging in the (Bozmirabad) between our forces and those of blasphemy.

PARS: FIGHTING CONTINUES ON SEVERAL FRONTS

LD221710 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS, various reports from the western fronts which have been made available up to 1730 today say that fighting has been continuing on all fronts with heavy and light weapons. Quoting an informed source of Kermanshah gendarmerie returning from the battlefronts to Kermanshah, PARS reports that over the past 2 days the Islamic Republic's fighters have been continuing their battle against the Iraqi Ba'thist forces at (Kan-e Sakht) and on the Shur-e Shirin heights.

According to another report from Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, the Islamic combatants, supported by artillery fire, today continued their devastating battle against the Iraqi Ba'thists. No details have yet been made available about those battles.

Quoting reliable sources in Dezful, PARS reports that during yesterday's fighting between the Islamic defenders and the Ba'thist infidels on the wester front in Dezful, the Islamic Iranian fighters inflicted considerable losses on the aggressive enemy. Some 25 enemy troops are reported killed and wounded in these battles. The same report adds: Yesterday a fifth column agent, carrying a considerable quantity of Kalashnikov weapons, was captured and then executed in Dezful.

REPORTAGE ON SUSANGERD SITUATION 21-23 NOV

Water Department Employees Summoned

GF211342 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1229 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The public relations department of the Khuzestan governor general's office has asked employees of the Susangerd water department to report to the Dasht-e Azadegan governor's office as soon as possible. Those persons failing to do so will be dealt with in accordance with wartime regulations.

Civilian Travel Banned

GF221441 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Communique issued by public relations department of Khuzestan governor general's office--no date given]

[Text] The Susangerd governor's office has ordered a ban on civilian travel to Susangerd.

Until further notice, only military personnel are allowed to enter the city. Civilians are therefore requested to avoid traveling to the city.

Cleanup of Corpses, Debris

GF221750 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Susangerd that fighting has been raging on the Susangerd front. Our heros are fiercely attacking enemy positions and chasing the enemy from one position to another. The bodies of his personnel are scattered on the ground while the enemy troops are ordered to bury injured personnel.

The task of burying the enemy bodies scattered in the wilderness has been given to the revolution guards. The correspondent saw about 20 bodies in the wilderness. The enemy's morale is declining day after day following the enemy's ignominious defeat in his attempt to capture Susangerd.

Revolution guard forces have towed eight serviceable Iraqi tanks and three armored vehicles to Ahvaz during the past 2 days. We have no reports of enemy losses. Commando units are destroying a number of tanks every day. They return safely to base but are unable to count enemy losses because of darkness.

Our correspondent reports from Susangerd that the infidel enemy, after his disgraceful defeat in Susangerd, is seeking revenge against the defenseless civilians as usual. He shelled Susangerd and Ahvaz with long-range artillery, but the Islamic forces and revolution guards didn't leave the Ba'thist aggression unanswered. Our artillery concentrated its shelling on the remnants of the defeated Ba'thists. Our army found a number of corpses from the aggressive Iraqi Army. Our soldiers buried the bodies according to Islamic principles. A documentary film taken on the Susangerd front shows dead Iraqi personnel scattered here and there.

City Shelled; Attack Repulsed

LD221743 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, yesterday the invading Iraqi artillery forces brought the city of Susangerd under fierce shelling from the west and southwest. According to this report, the city's medical center, in which a number of wounded persons were hospitalized, was shelled, further wounding 10 injured persons.

According to this report, yesterday in the Allaho Akbar heights, as a result of fire by the artillery of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, six Iraqi tanks which were progressing toward Susangerd were forced to retreat. Also, four Iraqi helicopters in the course of their attacks against the Iranian combatants on the Hamidiyeh front were forced to flee as a result of fire by Iranian antiaircraft guns.

According to another report by PARS, a revolution guard who had returned from Susangerd front asserted: The aim of the Iraqi offensive on Susangerd is to make up for the defeat that they had suffered on the Abadan front. He said further: [word indistinct] of the rain was another factor behind the Iraqi offensive on Susangerd. He said since the city of Susangerd has strategic heights it possesses special military importance.

Tank Assault Turned Back

LD231112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Paris and Central News Bureau correspondents in Ahvaz reported at noon today that today the heroes of our Islamic land created yet more legends and that they fought against a division of Iraqi invading mercenaries in the Susangerd front and defeated them.

According to the report, Ba'thist mercenaries fired on positions held by the fighters of Islam in the Susangerd front since last might using five-five guns and mortar launchers and prepared the ground for an extensive offensive against the town of Susangerd.

At 0400 today an armored division of the forces of infidel Saddam left regions to the south of Susangerd for the axis between Hamidiyeh and Susangerd in order to bloc the road between Hamidiyeh and Susangerd. This move was an introduction to an extensive offensive on Susangerd in order to enable Saddam's mercenaries to occupy fortified positions, but the defenders of the Islamic revolution, comprising army units, the guards corps and mobilization personnel, bravely and courageously confronted the forces of blasphemy and inflicted a disgraceful defeat on them, killing a large number of enemy personnel.

A PARS correspondant, citing an informed source, added that in this fateful battle 17 of Saddam's mercenaries were captured and large number of enemy tanks and ammunition were hit by the enemy-crushing fire of the fighters of Islam. The latest report received at 1300 today says that a large number of enemy tanks are burning in the region.

Iranian, Iraqi Casualties

LD231738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, yesterday, combative corpsmen killed more than 30 of the enemy forces on the Susangerd fronts and destroyed three tanks. On the same day, Iranian combatants killed more than 100 of the personnel of the enemy's 7th Marine Battalion and four of those in the enemy's 1st Battalion of the 1st Brigade, as well as wounding 15 of the enemy forces.

According to a Central News Bureau report, in the onslaught the Iraqi aggressors had planned against Susangerd several days ago, they attacked Abu Hamizeh village, martyred 30 men, women and children in the village, took 50 prisoners and transported them to Iraq. The subservient servants of Saddam Tikriti also looted the villages of (Shableq), Shanaq and Abu Hamizeh and tortured several of the defenders of the revolution. The Central News Bureau, quoting a reliable source at the office of the governor general of Khuzestan, has reported that combative brother guardsmen completely destroyed a tank belonging to the Iraqi aggressors on the Dub-e Herdan front and killed and injured 20 of the mercenaries. According to the same report, as a result of our own artillery shelling directed against [name indistinct] on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr axis, which is in the aggressive Ba'thist hands, a fuel depot, 2 tanks, an ammunition dump and 2 enemy armored vehicles were completely destroyed. Meanwhile, four helicopters of the Airborne Division yesterday attacked enemy forces in the village of (Shaykh Sa'di) and inflicted casualties on the enemy. The extent of this is not known yet.

KHUZESTAN FIGHTING, ANNOUNCEMENTS TO CITIZENS REPORTED

Ahvaz Conscript Callup

GF211426 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1229 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Communique issued by the Ahvaz Gendarmerie Regiment--No date given]

[Text] In His exalted name, all conscripts who completed their military service in 1977 in the seven units of artillery, armor, transportation, airborne, engineering and health [as heard] and who have registered in companies in Dezful, Shushtar, Masjed Soleyman, Ramhormoz, Izeh or the 2d district of Ahvaz and have their despatch papers, should report, with two copies of their papers, to the Draft Department of the Ahvaz regiment, located at Azadi school, on Daniyal Avenue, in Kurosh, on 22 November 1980, so arrangements for their departure can be made.

Artillery Attacks on Ahvaz

LD220548 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0347 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The special representative of PARS reported from Ahvaz at 0620 that the long-range artillery of the Ba'thist Iraqi mercenaries subjected Ahvaz to intense firing, from the Dobb-e Hardan front last night.

Our correspondent adds in his report: The artillery fire of the Iraqi mercenaries, which had commenced sporadically at 2200 last night, intensified between 0200-0300 today. The artillery of the forces defending the revolution returned their fire.

So far, no reports have been received on the possible damages and casualties. Saddam's mercenaries who had been forced to retreat and leave Susangerd disgracefully, have intensified their long-range artillery fire on Ahvaz.

Employment Department Notice

GF221523 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Announcement issued by the director of Khuzestan Department of Employment and Social Affairs on 22 November 1980]

[Text] In His exalted name, due to the war imposed on our Islamic country by the mercenary regime of Iraq, a number of Islamic companies and contracting firms have closed and some employers and responsible officials have left the area. Therefore, all personnel of such factories, companies and contracting firms are hereby asked to report to the employment departments of their respective companies by Thursday, 27 November 1980, so that steps may be taken to reimburse working brothers and sisters who under the circumstances are in need of moral and material assistance. This step is being taken pending a final decision on the activities of the companies concerned. The authorities of companies and contracting firms of Abadan and Khuninshahr are also ordered to report to the employment department of Mahshahr.

Gasoline Coupons Directive

GF221603 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Communique issued by the Ahvaz Governor's Office--no date given]

[Text] Following our previous announcement regarding the distribution of gasoline through coupons, all owners of private and government cars are requested to obtain the ration coupons. Coupons for private cars should be obtained from the branches of the Saderat Bank and coupons for government cars from the respective government offies before filling stations are visited.

Ahvaz: Red Alert Warnings

GF221619 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1611 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention, The siren that you will now hear indicates that an air raid is imminent. [sound of siren] [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1700 GMT on 23 November and at 0705 GMT on 24 November.]

Ahvaz Commander on Enemy Losses

LD221946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Colonel Qasemi, commander of Ahvaz Division, contacted by a PARS correspondent at 1830 today, said that the artillery of the Islamic Republic inflicted considerable losses on the aggressive infidel enemy today on Ahvaz front. The losses include 1 tank, 20 trucks and 6 enemy artillery pieces. In addition 30 of Saddam's mercenaries were killed.

Military Situation Update

LD221830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, Islam's combatant forces, in response to the Iraqi mercenaries' artillery, brought the enemy's positions under intensive shelling again today. Reports on the enemy's losses and casualities have not yet been received.

A report indicates that the enemy shelled the residential section of eastern Ahvaz last night, and the valiant forces of Islam answered that shelling. According to a report by Khuzestan's relief headquarters, in the course of recent battles 41 of our soldiers were wounded and 1 was martyred. PARS reports that among those wounded, 37 were injured on the Susanderd front and the rest in Ahvaz.

According to PARS, as a result of the revolution guard combatants' surprise attack yesterday on the enemy's forces in the [words indistinct] front, four enemy vehicles were destroyed and their personnel killed. The exact number of enemy casualities is still not known. Our revolution guard brothers returned to their bases safely after these operations. PARS adds that at 2200 last night a group of enemy infantry forces using tanks tried to attack the revolution guards around Mohammadiyah village in the [words indistinct] but were surrounded by the revolution guards, and in the course of a clash, more than 50 enemy personnel were killed and 2 enemy tanks were destroyed. Also, four of Saddam's soldiers were taken prisoner, and a large number of weapons were taken as the spoils of war. Two self-sacrificing revolution guards were martyred in this incident, and five were wounded.

Ahvaz Returning to Normal

LD221858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent who toured the streets of Ahvaz this morning reports many people are in the streets and a large number of shops have recently opened. Many of the inhabitants who had left the city as a result of the war have now returned, and Ahvaz is returning to normal. Also, a large number of shops have reopened, and in addition to foodstuffs, other commodities and consumer goods are easily obtainable. Even butchers have resumed their trade and activities.

According to the report, the sound of the artillery of the two sides can be heard from time to time, but the calm prevailing in the city indicates that the war is now viewed by everyone as normal and that the public is coping with the war situation and has learned to live with it. The report concludes that the return to normalcy in Ahvaz is the direct result of the marches last Tuesday and Wednesday in the city.

Enemy Losses

LD221814 Tehran Domestic Service in P rsian 1952 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau Correspondent from Ahvaz, who spoke to an informed source at the governor general's office in Khuzestan, in the course of operations carried out by the munificent and committed members of the Airborne Division yesterday against the enemy positions on the Khuzestan fronts, the following losses were inflicted on the Ba'thist troops: 32 tanks were destroyed; 1 ammunition depot was blown up; 1 personnel carrier was destroyed; and 9 [words indistinct] artillery pieces; 1 antiaircraft gun and 3 ammunition dumps were totally destroyed. Moreover, during these operations some 140 Iraqi mercenaries were killed. Also one of our Airborne Division helicopters was shot down, resulting in the loss of a leg by First Lieutenant Esfandiyar [words indistinct]. this courageous pilot is at present hospitalized in Tehran.

Fighting in Ahvaz, Susangerd

LD230638 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0440 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent, quoting an informed source at the Ahvaz war room, reported the following at 2145 last night: the forces defending the Islamic revolution, in one of the fronts near Ahvaz, captured a number of the Saddam's infidel, mercenary infantrymen and killed 70 of them.

During this battle, one enemy tank was destroyed by the warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The complete report on the operation will be brought to the attention of the combative nation of Iran in due course. At present, our forces are exchanging fire with the Ba'thist mercenaries on the Ahvaz front.

In accordance with its criminal conduct, the enemy opened artillery-fire on the residential areas of Ahvaz last night and between (?1930) and 2100 many explosions were heard in Ahvaz. No information has been received yet on the extent of the damage or casualties.

The PARS correspondent, again quoting informed sources, reported: Susangerd was subjected to intense enemy artillery-fire yesterday. Our artillery opened fire on the positions of the aggressive forces in retaliation. At present, Susangerd is being guarded by the warriors of the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to its evil plans, the pagan enemy intends to embark on an extensive onslaught on Susangerd, before the coming of winter, by reinforcing its mercenary forces. However, the self-sacrificing warriors of Islam, these relentless defenders of the Islamic Republic, with the help of an omnipotent god, will foil the evil plans of the pagan enemy.

Enemy Casualties in Dezful

LD230435 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0334 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] A PARS correspondent reported from Dezful: Yesterday, the brave pilots and personnel of the Airborne Division were able to inflict casualties on the forces of the Ba'thist mercenary army of Iraq, with their effective fire on the enemy units on the front in the west of that city.

The airborne commander related to PARS that the following damage was inflicted on the enemy:

1. Destruction of three enemy ammunition tents.
2. Destruction of two trucks and two fuel tankers of the enemy.
3. Destruction of a command post in the south of (?Fakkeh).
4. Destruction of a camouflaged vehicle with its crew.

The casualties inflicted on the enemy totaled 60 persons killed and about 100 persons wounded.

Ahvaz 'Relatively Calm'

LD231202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] A report from the PARS correspondent in Ahvaz says that the situation in this town was relatively calm at about 0930, when this report was sent, and only sporadic fire by our forces and those of the enemy were heard on the fronts around the city. From about 0600 today the Iraqi mercenaries' artillery-fire, which was relatively reduced last night, resumed aim at the residential areas in Ahvaz. During the past days, Saddam's mercenaries have begun firing at residential areas in Ahvaz. The PARS correspondent quoting the medical and welfare headquarters of Khuzestan reported that in yesterday's battle between the brave forces of Islam and the infidel Saddam's soldiers on the Ahvaz front 20 of our heroes were injured and 1 was martyred.

Replacement of Afghan Employees

GF231544 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Communique issued by Khuzestan governor general's office--not date given]

[Text] Because of the war situation in Khuzestan, all Afghan citizens residing in the province are to leave the area. All employers and owners of private companies who have Afghan employees entrusted with the care of equipment and who have left the province are ordered to return to the province within 48 hours. They are to pay their Afghan employees their salaries and replace them with local citizens. Responsibility for any incident due to noncompliance with this order will be with the employer.

Requirements for Volunteers

GF231528 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Communique issued by southern headquarters for coordination of unstructured operations on 23 November 1980]

[Text] This headquarters cannot accept individuals or small groups. The following are the conditions for acceptance:

1. Entire organized groups that possess an introductory letter from one of the revolutionary or government organizations;
2. They must have individual equipment consisting of clothes, helmets, lanterns and weapons;
3. They must provide a written guarantee to serve for a minimum of 3 months, this to be cosigned by the introducing organization.

All individuals, organizations and authorities are requrested to help this headquarters by complying with these conditions.

Announcement for Communication Employees

GF231540 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Announcement issued by head office of Khuzestan Communications Department on 23 November 1980]

[Text] All managers and employees of the Abadan Communications Department, Overhead Cable Division, are required to contact their respective offices in Mahshahr no later than 0800 tomorrow. Otherwise, they will be fired and dealt with according to wartime regulations.

Summons for Abadan Bank Personnel

GF231523 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The management of the Commerce Bank for the Khuzestan region has informed all managers, assistant managers and other officials in possession of keys to the Abadan branches of the bank to report as soon as possible to the head office in Ahvaz or to receive the necessary instructions by telephone. Otherwise they will be dealt with according to wartime regulations.

Shadegan Call for Contractors

GF231436 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Shadegan municipality has announced to all pertinent contractors that they should report to Shadegan municipality as soon as possible so that development projects under contract can continue.

Refugee Relocation

LD231946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] PARS reports that since the beginning of the war imposed by the Iraqi Ba'thists to date more than 40,000 of our Khuzestani compatriots have been relocated in various Bushehr Province regions.

Engineer Jahanbakhsh, Bushehr's deputy governor general for developments, elaborated on the topic in an interview with the PARS correspondent, saying: In order to facilitate relocating those Khuzestani compatriots who have suffered as a result of the war, an information and statistics unit has been set up at Bushehr's security headquarters. The Khuzestani compatriots can refer to this unit and benefit from the welfare, financial and foodstuffs measures by completing application forms and collecting regional coupons which will be made available to them by the regional councils.

Continued Shelling of Ahvaz

LD240520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0337 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday a PARS correspondent was informed by the Ahvaz relief and treatment headquarters that from the afternoon of two days ago to 1800 yesterday 57 wounded and four martyers were transferred from the Susangerd front to the Ahvaz hospitals. The report states that during this period there were no casualties in Ahvaz.

The foul and defeated enemy opened sporadic fire on residential areas of Ahvaz from two nights ago to yesterday afternoon, in order to compensate for their successive defeats in battles with the brave defenders of Islam. According to this report, these attacks caused no casualties for the brave inhabitants of Ahvaz. The residential areas of Ahvaz were under the artillery-fire of the criminal Ba'thists until midnight last night. During this period, the forces of Islam, who are ready to give their lives, returned the enemy fire.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING ON KHUNINSHAHR, ABADAN FRONT

Artillery Duels

LD220628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0441 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS and the Central News Bureau from the Abadan front, yesterday afternoon the defenders of the revolution opened artillery and mortar fire on the positions of the Ba'thist aggressors on the Abadan-Mahshahr communication axis. This artillery fire placed the enemy, who has taken up positions in the western sections along the continuation of the Abadan-Ahvaz and Abadan-Mahshahr roads, in a difficult situation.

According to PARS and the Central News Bureau, the self-sacrificing warriors of Islam in a guerrilla attack on the enemy positions on the axis of the Abadan-Ahvaz road yesterday afternoon killed eight mercenaries and destroyed one of their tanks.

During yesterday's guerrilla attack, four trenches of the Ba'thist mercenaries were also destroyed and the pagan enemy was forced to retreat.

Also, in another guerrilla attack, 2 personnel carriers and 1 command jeep of the enemy were destroyed and 15 of the aggressors were killed.

Also in yesterday's operations, our brave ones captured three of the Iraqi forces.

According to PARS, during the past few days the Iraqi mercenaries on this front have lost their composure astonishingly, and have not the strength to resist the self-sacrificing warriors of Islam. According to the same report, the aggressive enemy is occasionally firing on the residential areas of Abadan with their long-range artillery.

According to a spokesman of the Abadan relief officials, during the past 24 hours, one of our warriors was martyred as a result of being hit by five-five shelling by Iraqi mercenaries and 50 others were wounded. According to the same report, the warriors of Islam, with their sudden attacks on the heart of enemy positions in the western sector of Khuninshahr, are delivering blows to the Ba'thist aggressors.

Iranian Surprise Attack

LD221210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] During a dawn surprise attack launched by our combatants against enemy positions along the Abadan-Mahshahr and Abadan-Ahvaz highways, three Iraqi Ba'th infidel bunkers and one vehicle were destroyed and several Ba'thist mercenaries were killed. During these operations, which took place with artillery fire support, all Islam's combatants returned safely to base. According to this dispatch the Iraqi mercenaries, following the night attack by the combatants of Islam, retreated nearly another kilometer from the positions they occupied. The report also said: Throughout last night and this morning the Islamic Republic of Iran Army artillery pounded enemy trenches and column along the Abadan-Mahshahr and Abadan-Ahvaz highways.

The latest PARS dispatch, communicated to Tehran at 1145 today, says: The Iraqi mercenaries are subjecting the city of Abadan to sporadic long-range artillery fire from their territory.

Another dispatch from the same agency indicates that last week three Iraqi Army personnel who had joined the Iranian Islamic revolution and intended to reach the Iranian bank across the Arvand Rud river drowned in the river, but another two reached the bank and gave themselves up to Islam's combatants. These two persons, one of whom is a major and the other an NCO in the Iraqi Army, said: Large numbers of Iraqi servicemen in the Ba'thist army are dissatisfied with Iraq's internal situation and the regime of the traitor Saddam at-Tikriti and wish to join the Islamic revolution, but they have no chance of desserting from Saddam's army.

Further Successes

LD221824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] According to a PARS report from the Abadan frontline, with the Iraqi mercenary forces' retreat from the northeastern sector of the Bahmanshir River, their positions were captured by Islam's combatants, and our combatants have started an intensive battle with the Iraqi mercenaries employing small arms at a distance of 500 meters.

The PARS report from the Abadan front at 1400 indicated that Islam's devotees, enjoying artillery cover, are fiercely encountering Islam's enemies and the two sides are trying to capture each other's positions by means of their shellings.

The report says: During the course of this clash the superiority of Islam'c combatants were obvious.

The Central News Bureau correspondent has also reported from Abadan: Defenders of the Islamic revolution today aimed at the Iraqi positions with total coordination, destroying several trenches and ammunition dumps, forcing the enemy to pull back from its occupied positions.

Our correspondent, witnessing destruction of the enemy's trenches and ammunition dumps in the deserts of the Abadan-Mahshahr axis, adds: In the midst of explosions and attacks on their positions the enemies of Islam fled the area, hurriedly leaving behind their antiaircraft and five-five guns.

According to the same report the morale of our forces at the front line is excellent.

PARS, quoting the revolution guards headquarters in Ahvaz, has also reported: Early this morning 12 guard combatants, in the course of a commando attack against the enemy's positions on the Abadan front, succeeded in destroying six Iraqi trenches in which a large number of Iraqi mercenaries were stationed. They also destroyed another Iraqi ammunition dump.

During these operations one self-sacrificing guard was wounded.

Wartime ID cards

GF221622 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1550 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Announcement issued by Abadan and Khuninshahr Islamic revolution court prosecutor--not date given]

[Text] All directors and managers of private companies and government departments are hereby informed that they must prepare complete lists of workers as well as photographs of each individual and contact the following Abadan telephone number at the earliest possible moment: 28385. The documents are necessary so that wartime identity cards can be issued for all personnel now working.

23 Nov Situation

LD231200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] According a PARS correspondent reporting from the front-line of battle in Abadan, the combatants of Abadan, backed by artillery fire, dealt some blows on the Iraqi mercenaries last night. According to the same report, the devotees of Islam last night opened fire on the enemy positions along the road between Abadan and Mahshahr, about 200 meters from the Iraqi mercenaries' position, using light weapons. The fighting continued for several hours. The same report says that, due to the intense fire of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries suffered some losses and retreated another 1 km from their positions along the Abadan-Mahshahr road. The Iraqi mercenaries destroyed one of our [word indistinct] which was making trenches for the combantants of Islam. In this attack one of the defenders of Islam was martyred and three others were injured. The fighters of Islam then created several lines of fire against the positions of the Iraqi invaders, along the Abadan-Ahvaz and Abadan-Mahshahr roads, adn surrounded them. According to this report, clashes between the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic and Iraqi mercenaries continued last night and this morning and both sides exchanged fire. The same report says that the Iraqi mercenaries, fearing another surprise attack by the combatants of Islam, fired flares continuously through the night along the Abadan-Ahvaz road. Another report from the PARS correspondent in Abadan says that the Iraqi mercenaries last night and yesterday shelled the residential areas and the refinery in Abadan with their long-range artillery. As a result of the shelling parts of the refinery have caught fire, and thick smoke is covering the city. The PARS correspondent contacted relief units and emergency services and was informed that no losses of life resulted from mortar fire and the shots fired by five-five guns of Iraqi mercenaries and there are no reports of any injuries.

Operations, Losses

LD231744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports from Abadan that this morning the valiant defenders of Abadan in cooperation with their brothers in the armed forces, revolution guards corps and Islam's devotees by their commando operations forced the defeated forces of the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries to retreat from their occupied positions.

During these operations our forces' artillery intensively shelled the enemy's positions and trenches. This shelling was still in progress at 1838, the time this report was dispatched. Personnel manning our heavy artillery in the northeast sector of the Bahmanshir front told our correspondent that the Iranian nation may rest assured that, God willing, in the next few days we will expel the enemy forever from this part of our homeland.

Citing a reliable and informed source at the Abadan battle headquarters, our correspondent reports that while our artillery fired on the enemy's positions at noon today, two tanks and a vehicle carrying equipment were destroyed east of Bahmanshir River. During this operation four of our combatants were injured and a number of Ba'thist invaders killed.

According to this report, as a result of the enemy's intensive shelling of Abadan's residential areas 27 people were injured and 1 person martyred. By its shelling of Ahvaz residential areas the invading enemy caused some damage and injured a few civilians.

The report also says that as a result of our artillery's intensive shelling last night a large number of Saddam's deceived personnel were killed on the edge of the Abadan-Mahshahr road axis, and that two of the enemy's tanks and one truck were destroyed.

23 Nov Shelling

LD240508 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] At 2250 yesterday PARS, after contacting the governor's office in Abadan, described the situation in Abadan as follows:

Last night Abadan came under intense enemy artillery fire. This report also stated that the long-range artillery of the aggressive Iraqi forces has been bringing the residential areas in Abadan under its heavy fire with great intensity for 3 days. Also, according to a report by the Central News Bureau from Ahvaz, up to 1500 yesterday the positions of the colonialist and deceived army of Iraq in the (?Kuhmareh) region in Abadan came under the intense fire of the Army of the Islamic revolution. The thick smoke rising from the aggressors positions indicated heavy damage to the enemy equipment. There is no information about the infidels' casualties.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN SECTOR

Guards Corps on Recent Clashes

LD211736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] PARS, citing the public relations office of the Kermanshah Revolution Guards Corps, reported at 1810 today that the Islamic Republic's combatants, while continuing their battles on the Sumar front have recaptured two strategic regions from the enemy and have killed 60 Iraqi Ba'th forces personnel and have destroyed 4 enemy tanks during a fierce battle.

According to another PARS report citing the same source, during a fierce battle in the (Zahab) Valley 10 enemy tanks were destroyed and 180 of the enemy's personnel were killed.

Clashes are continuing on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab-Qasr-e Shirin front. In Qowrmish and (Kalam Kabud) 40 tanks, 2 mortars and 3 fuel tankers belonging to the enemy were completely destroyed. The enemy has suffered 210 casualties on this front since last Tuesday.

Battles Continue

LD211758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] According to PARS and the Central News Bureau, the courageous battles waged by the fighters of Islam against the Ba'thist invaders continued yesterday and today in the western fronts. The defenders of the revolution have weakened the Ba'thist mercenaries with their enemy-crushing blows. According to the report of the Central News Bureau, an informed official in the joint headquarters of the operations in the west of the country said this afternoon: The fighters of Islam backed by the artillery of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran have been pounding the positions of the aggressive enemy and inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy all day yesterday and today. About 45 tanks were destroyed on the Sumar front alone. Also, in the western border zone of Gilan-e Gharb, the air defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in operations carried out yesterday and today, downed three enemy helicopters. This official added: In the operations of the past 3 days more than 30 of the officers, NCO's and soldiers of the Iraqi Ba'thist army have been captured by the forces of the revolution and 140 have been killed. According to the same official, one of those captured said: We have been forced to fight against Iran. I and several of my compatriots, hearing the message of Tehran's Friday imam, which was broadcast in Arabic, decided not to fight our Muslim Iranian brothers under any circumstances.

Reports from the Central News Bureau and PARS say that the Ba'thist mercenaries, after the fatal blows dealt to them by the forces of the revolution in the western fronts, have resorted to the most savage of actions and are attacking the residential areas in Gilan-e Gharb with surface-to-surface, missiles. As a result, a number of the residents of this town have been martyred, and damages have been inflicted on residences in Gilan-e Gharb.

Also according to PARS fighting between the combatants of the Islamic Republic and the enemy forces in the Mehran,(Kan-e Sakhut), Shur-e Shirin, Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb, and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts continued this morning and this afternoon. The forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Airborne Division, revolution guards, gendarmerie personnel, personnel mobilized from the tribes and other national forces took the battle initiative in their hands and forced the enemy to adopt a defensive position. According to the same report, in the Sumar and Mehran fronts, enemy positions, fortifications and equipment suffered considerable damages as a result of the fire of the brave fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the Sumar area a hand-to-hand battle by our heroes to clean up the area of the presence of the aggressive enemy is still continuing.